Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1826. 1865

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Benevolent Lodge No. 746 of Free and Accepted Masons, meet on the second Monday of every month at ¼ past 7 in the Evening, at the Race Stand House, in conformity with the warrant of Constitution & Byelaws, &c.

By Order of
F. H. PIERCE,
W. M.

G. ADAM, Secy.

Bombay, 1st March A. D. 1826. A. L. 5826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction. this day, Wednesday, the 1st of March.

An Invoice of new Regulation Swords, Basket Hilts, suitable for His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Infantry.

New Regulation Naval Captain's Swords.

Ditto ditto ditto for Midshipmen.

Sundry Articles of Plate, Furniture &c. the property of a Gentleman embarked for England.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

Several pair of Patent Table Lamps, Spare Domes for ditto, and Copper and Tin Jelly Moulds of sizes.

AT 1 P. M. WILL BE SOLD,

On account of those concerned, three Bags of Damaged long Peper, imported in the Ship Sunbury, Captain Budwell.

Bombay, 1st March 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, an Arab Bay Colt, 4 years old. The owner parts with him for no fault. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 1st March, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 2d Instant,
A SADDLE OR BUGGY

HORSE

AND A BUGGY OR CARRIAGE
HORSE,

THE Property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.

Meadows Street, 1st March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WLL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, Thursday the 2d Inst.

DAY AND NIGHT Telescopes and Sextant, Cutlery, Military Saddles, Lady's Genappe Dresses, Plain Tumblers, and a Variety of uncleared Lots.

Meadows Street, 1st March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
THE FOLLOWING CHINA ARTICLES,
VIZ.

Seed Coral Necklaces, Breastlets & Earrings per Set..... 50
Green, Blue, and Black Do. Rs. 40 to 54
Silver Do..... at 30
Gold Earrings, per Pair,.. Rs. 21 to 40
Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Bason,
and Milk Ewer weighing 300 tolas 450
Drawing Room Chairs per Doz. Rs. 60
Couches per Pair..... 90

Meadows Street, 1st March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT LIGHT.

BUGGY,

PRICE Rs. 650.

Meadows Street, 1st March 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY LOTTERY
THE WELL KNOWN

House and Ground,

The Property of

Captain Mansfield,

SITUATED AT THE SUNGUM
POONAH,

A Plan of the Premises may be seen at, and Tickets had of,

HIGGS & BRIGGS.

THE GARDEN is plentifully supplied with water and contains upwards of a hundred Peach Trees, two hundred of the large Aurungabad Vine Trees, many of the Aurungabad Orange Trees, and several hundred other fruit Trees.

The buildings cost upward of Thirty Five Thousand Rupees, without including the Expense of the Garden, which was very heavy, as most of the Trees were brought nearly two hundred miles. The whole is in high order and immediate possession will be given.

SCHEME
300 Tickets, at Rs. 100 each.

(c.) Bombay, 1st March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

AN Elegant double barrelled Gun with flint Locks by Wilkinson. . . . . Rs. 370
A Flute by Longman and Co. with,
Music and Stand. 60

Meadows Street, 1st March 1826.

Mr. G. Higgs

HAS NOW
FOR SALE
AT HIS
STABLES THE
FOLLOWING

SUPERIOR BLOOD ARAB HORSES,

		Years	*Height.*
Shamrock a Fleabitting Grey between.	9 & 10	14	2
Fairplay a Grey	8	14	2½
Ploughboy.	8	14	2½
Sly Boots a Grey.	5	14	3
Spartan a Grey.	5	14	3
Banker a Rone Baren Promising maiden, rising.	4	15	2
Pilot a Bay who ran at Madras and is an excellent Charger or Parade Horse, aged		14	2

Also Several other most Superior and Promising maiden Horses for next season from four to six years, and height from 14-1. to 14-2.

Price and further particulars may be known on application to Mr. H.

Bombay, 1st March, 1826.

WANTED.

A MESSMAN either a Parsee or Mussulman, for the Officers of the 19th Regt. N. I. Apply to LUGRIN, SON and CO.

Bombay, 1st March 1826.

જાહેર ખબર *

ખબર ઇ આંથી આપીયજે

ગાંમઠી•પેદલ•ખાતાંની• ૧૯
મી•રીજમીટનાં• અમલદારોને•ફ
ક•પારશી•અથવા•મુશલમાંન•મે
શમેન•જોઈઇય *ફ•બાબે•જેકો
બને•પુછવું•હોઈતો•લુકરીન•તથા
છોકરો•તથા•કંમપનીને•તાંહાં•
પુછે *

તા• ૧ લી•મારચ•૧૮૨૬

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 1st March 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts..Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles.....	20
Barsac.....	20
Vin de Grave.....	15
Serceal in Pints per Dozen.....	20

These Wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....	60
Pink.....	65

Bombay, 1st March 1826.

For Passage to England,

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

600 TONS,

Capt. Wm. Heathorn,

To Sail on or before the 20th March,

THIS Ship was elegantly fitted up in Calcutta only two months ago and has still two Cabins not engaged.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 1st March 1826.

For Passage to England,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

LADY EAST,

OF 650 TONS BURTHEN;

A. Talbert,

COMMANDER;

WILL sail for London in all March and touch on the Malabar Coast. This Ship is expr essly fitted up for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers, & carries an Experienced Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on applica tion to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of BAPOO RAMCHUNDRA DULVEY late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, having been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Boubay, to WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDRA DULVEY, RUNSORD CRISTNA SENOY, VENOBA SUNKER SENOY, SUNJGEERY and SAVATRY, Widow, respectfully of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors and Executrtx named in the said Will.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 20th February 1826.

BROWNE,

PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર *

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•વાલો•ફીનકુ•મરનાર•બાપુ•રામચંદર•દલવી નાં•વીલનાં•વશીકત•નાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•શ્રપરીમ•ક્રોરટ•આફ•જુદીક્રેટરમાંથી ફ•મરનારના•વકીલો•તથા•વકીલાતંન•તથા•પણીઆંની•નાંમે•વીશ્રનાંથ•રામચંદર•દલવી•તથા•રતનજી•હરીદાસ•શેણવી•તથા•વીનુબા•શંકર•શેણવી•તથા શંનજીરી•તથા•શાવેતરી *ફટલાં•જાણાંને•ફ•પણીનાં•વીલ્લ•પરમાંણે•શોધેખોળે *શરવે લોકો•દિનાં•બાબશકાર•હોઈ•તે નાંવોને•જાંણ•થાઈ *

તા• ૨૦ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

બરોન•ક્રોરટનો•વકીલ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FATIMA BEBEE, late of Bombay Mahomedan woman deceased, may be granted to NASSERWANJEE BURJORJEE, in joint with SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE.—All Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 27th February, 1826.

BROWNE,

(2) PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર *

મરનાર•મુશલમાંની•ફાતમાં•બીબી•શ્રીમુંમબઇની•રેહેવાશી•ઇની•તેનાં•છેલા•વીલનાં•વશીકત•નાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવાશાટું•પારશી•નશારવાંનજી•બારજોરજી•તથા•શદાશીવ•બાલકૃશનાંજી•ફ•બંધે•વનીઓફ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•શ્રપરીમ•ક્રોરટ•આફ•જુદી•ક્રેટરમો•મરજ•કીધીછેજે•ઇમુને•મલે•કાંફિજે•ફ•મરનારે•પોતાંનાં•છેલા•વીલમો•ફ•બંધે•વણીઓનાં•નાંમ•લખેઆંછે•ફ•વાશતે•શરવેલો ક્રો•દિનાં•બાબશતા•હોઈ•તેનાંવો ને•જાહેર•થાઈ *

તા• ૨૭ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

બરોન•ક્રોરટનો•વકીલ *

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Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1826. No. 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 74 of 1826.—With the view to ensure a ready supply of the necessary stores to Officers of Engineers, whenever they may be required to accompany detachments of troops on service, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the several Commissaries of Stores at Subordinate Stations, keep up within their respective depôts a constant supply of Engineer Stores, consisting of the Articles enumerated in the following list, and that the Commissary of Stores at the Presidency keep of each Article, double the number or quantity therein specified.

The Engineer Stores in charge of the Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, shall be issued only on Indent by the Chief Engineer, countersigned by the Military Board, and the subordinate Commissaries shall not issue such stores except on Indent by the Inspecting Engineer Officer, countersigned by the Commanding Officer of Division.

The Commissary of Stores at the Presidency will include in his periodical returns to the Military Board, a report of the Engineer stores in his charge; entering them distinct from the Stores of the Artillery or the Quarter Master General's Department, and the Commissaries at subordinate stations will furnish to the Inspecting Engineer Officers of their respective Divisions of the Army, separate reports of such stores in their charge, at the same periods as they furnish their periodical returns to the Military Board.

List of Engineers Tools, &c. always to be kept in charge of the different Commissaries of Stores; one set at each Subordinate Depôt, and two at the Presidency.

10,000	Sand Bags,
10,000	Yards of Twine.
1,000	Rattan Baskets.
500	Yards of Cotton Rope,
100	Hides.
20	Hand mallets.
200	Feet of scaling ladder of various length.
1	Chest of mining tools.
20	Sap Hooks }
30	Sap Forks. |
150	Pickaxes. |
150	Hoos. |
150	Spades. } with Spare Handles.
20	Hand Hatchets. |
20	Felling Axes. |
20	Bill Hooks. |
6	Dark Lanthorns. }
5	Horn ditto.
20	Iron Crows.
8	Hand Saws.
2	Cross Cut Saws.
50	Hand Barrows.
25	Fascine Chokers.
25	Fascine Mallets.
10	Sledge Hammers.
10	Hand Spikes.
20	Ditto Common.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1826.

No. 75 of 1826.—Lieutenant Hart, of 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Billamore of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry are appointed Assistants to the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Salsette.

No. 76 of 1826.—Captain W. F. Hewitt of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is placed at the disposal of the Government at Fort St. George, and directed to proceed to Madras without delay.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1826.

No. 77 of 1826.—A Cantonment order by the officer Commanding at Rajcote, dated 30th of September last placing Lieutenant Thuillers 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, in charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments with the Troops proceeding to Cutch, and a further or by the same authority dated the 4th October last appointing Lieutenant W. Macan, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the duties of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments with that Corps, from the 1st of that month until the return of the regiment to the Head Quarters of the province, are confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1826.

No. 78 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Hart of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be an assistant to the Surveyor in the Deckan.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 79 of 1826.—The undermentioned orders are confirmed.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy C. B. dated Baroda 22d December 1825, delivering over the command of the Troops serving with the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, to Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, until further Orders, and directing all Reports and returns connected with the Brigade at Baroda to be made to Captain J. W. Aitchison upon his own departure to take command of the Surat Division of the Army.

An Order by Major J. W. Aitchison dated Baroda 3d January 1826, directing all Reports and Returns connected with the Brigade at Baroda to be made to Capt. McIntire from that date.

An Order by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. dated Camp Seroor Monday 6th February 1826 appointing Captain J. Keith to perform the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General in the Poona Division of the Army from that date.

An Order by Major Stanley dated Chowke 23d January 1826, appointing Lieutenant T. Mitchell to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 300 Rank and file of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Baroda.

An Order by Major Pierce, dated Rajcote, 25th January, 1826, appointed Lieutenant W. Maunsell, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 300 rank and file of the 5th regiment ordered on out-post duty.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wilson, dated Head Quarters Malwa Field Force 2d February 1826, directing all reports and returns of the Force to be made from that date to Lieutenant Colonel Salter, until further orders, in consequence of his own appointment to the command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 80 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major H. R. Deschamps dated Malligaum 28th ultimo appointing Ensign P. T. French, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry instead of Lieutenant Woodburn ordered to do duty with a Company of Pioneers.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel S. Wilson dated Kaira 31st ultimo appointing Ensign D. Graham, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 500 Rank and file composed of that Regiment and of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion doing duty at Kaira.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy C. B. dated Surat 11th instant appointing assistant Surgeon Ormond 10th Regiment Native Infantry to Officiate as Assistant to the Garrison and Civil Surgeon at that Station until further Orders, vice Black appointed to the Marine.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Camp Kaira Thursday 2d February 1826 appointing Lieutenant Comberlege His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to act as Adjutant to the Detachment 4th Dragoons at Kaira.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 81 of 1826.—Lieutenant H. Lyons of the 23d Regiment Native Infanty, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 82 of 1826.—Ensign D. A. Malcolm, of the 3d Regt. Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Gwalior.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 1ST 1826.

Mr. William Richardson, Acting second Register at Poona.

FEBRUARY 4th, 1826.

Mr. Edward G. Fawcett, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Southern Conkan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 22D, 1826.

The Honorable Musgrave A. H. Harris, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1826.

We are extremely concerned to hear, that the feeble remains of our army in Arracan, are not only subject to all the horrors of lingering disease, but threatened with an overwhelming force, when neither possessing the means of resistance nor power to retreat.—It is reported, that between 30 and 40 thousand men have assembled, behind the

Talak hills; while our troops are reduced to one battalion of 700: half of which are in hospital, where the remainder are expected shortly to accompany them; as 10 or 12 daily become unfit for duty—How far this sacrifice to climate, may be immediately necessary, or in what manner it is expected to be productive of future benefit we know not; but, judging from the measure, we may conclude the necessity is more than imaginary.

It has of late been the fashion to condemn the Burmese, for their want of good faith; while frequent hints at an equal deficiency of courage, indicates a degree of contempt, not easily reconciled with the whining lamentations at the protracted warfare, and the surprise occasionally expressed, at the assurance of our enemies.—With regard to the first; is good faith to be expected in a nation which till lately knew little or nothing of the *English*, much less of their *virtues* ?—Are Kee Wonghees expected to adopt the refined policy of integrity and honour, before they are converts to the doctrine of "do as you would be done by" or acquainted with the numerous examples in *English* history?—Let them have the works of Hume and Mill in their studies, and then perhaps they may be convinced, that "honesty is the best policy;" or at all events, that it seldom stands in the way of interest.—One of our cotemporaries says, with infinite gravity, "the *impudence* of keeping the treaty at Maloun, after it had been signed by the British authorities, is without a parallel"—perhaps it may be: the settling an exact parallel between cases of impudence, is a question of such nice casuistry, that it would be difficult to determine: but that examples are not wanting, even among fair faced christians, that far exceed it, few will deny; and we doubt not, that many of our most *modest* statesmen, would be found impudent enough, to keep a treaty in their pockets, rather than carry their heads under their arms, as the consequence of laying it before Majesty—Let our cotemporary imagine himself a Kee Wonghee, with a powerful enemy on one side, and a block with a sharp hatchet awaiting him on the other; and then say, whether *he* would be inclined, to trudge away with the treaty as his death warrant; writing his dying-speech on the back of it, to amuse him on the road, and immortalize his delicacy towards an enemy, in the heart of his country.

As our paper was going to press, we were obliged with the following information regarding the Greeks, which may be depended on, as generally correct.

Ibrahim Pacha had been uniformly successful, and Athens was said to be in his possession. Troops and supplies were daily expected in the Morea from Egypt. One steam boat had arrived at Alexandria from England, which was despatched to Ibrahim Pacha, and a second was nearly completed by an english engineer at Alexandria. The news of Lord Cochrane's expedition in favour of the Greeks, had caused great sensation at Constantinople, and a rupture with England was expected to be the consequence. The Greeks have in some measure, balanced the success of Ibrahim Pacha by their own at sea; and when our informant passed through Alexandria, the Capitan Pacha's fleet was there, destitute of supplies; and it was believed, he could not refit, before the proper season for active operations was over. Several captures had been made by the Greeks, but generally, of no considerable value.—The Austrians had decidedly joined the Turks, and openly commenced hostilities, which was retaliated by a Greek declaration of war, against the imperial flag; and reprisals of several Merchant vessels.—The Americans are said to have entered warmly into the Grecian interest.

The assassination of Trelawney, had been attempted by an Englishman, but from what motive we have not been informed.—The loan has not only been managed with little attention to proper economy; but much of it has been absorbed by private individuals, who have neither the ability nor inclination to make a return, in useful services.

The spirit of revenge manifested on both sides, is revolting to humanity—The Turks are murderd in cold blood, whenever they fall into the hands of their enemies; and the barbarity is not only returned, but Ibrahim Pacha empaled 200 Greeks alive, who had broken their parole and at the capital, all Greeks connected with the Morea were decapitated, and their bodies publicly exposed.

Strong hopes are entertained, that jealousy will cause a grand division, between the Porte and Mahomed Alli, who is suspected of founding pretensions to the Morea, on the successes of his son Ibrahim Pacha.

We have inserted Sir A. Campbell's despatches regarding the late renewal of hostilities in Ava; and the following authenticated particulars from the India Gazette.

After the signature of the preliminary treaty by the KEE WONGHEE, continual communication was kept up between the camps. Presents of fruit were sent to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and ponies were entered by the Burmese Chieftains to run against the Arab horses of the British officers; in short nothing was left undone by the KEE WONGHEE to give an appearance of good faith to his professions; but Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL had obtained information of the approach of a large reinforcement, and on the application of the KEE WONGHEE for an extension of the armistice on the 17th, one day previous to its expectation, it was refused. On the 18th the KEE WONGHEE pleaded illness as an excuse for not making his appearance with the ratified treaty, and when this ruse was detected by the officers sent to visit him, and to ascertain the truth, he adroitly excused himself by saying he was really ashamed to meet the Commander-in-Chief; that his King had behaved so ill, both he and his colleague were disgusted, and that unless the prisoners with the treaty were immediately sent down, they would both resign and leave the King to seek other Ministers; that yet he felt persuaded the ratification was on its way, and near; and that if an extension of the armistice was granted, it would certainly be received.

To this Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL replied, that unless the prisoners were sent into the English camp, and the articles of the treaty fulfilled before 10 o'clock the next morning (the 19th,) he should attack him in Maloun. During the night of the 18th, the enemy was incessantly employed strengthening his position; he had received a reinforcement of 6,000 men.

On the 19th the guns from the English batteries and gun-boats opened simultaneously and continued for two hours to cannonade; at the same time the storming party, consisting of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, under Colonel SALE, crossed the river and carried the position. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving about 500 dead in the field; 80 horses were taken, 80 large guns, 20 ginjals, 1,800 stand of arms, 36,000 Rupees, 20 tons of powder, an immense quantity of grain, sulphur, salt-petre, flints, and other Military stores.

Our loss was trifling, amounting to no more than 14 killed and wounded, of whom were Major FRITH, it is feared, mortally; Colonel SALE, severely; Lieutenant DIXON, Engineers, slightly.

In the Kee Woonghee's trunk was found the treaty, which had never been forwarded to the King, and this Sir ARCHIBALD dispatched after the fugitive, reminding him that he might have occasion for it.

This was a sound piece of policy in the Commander-in-Chief; as, at the same time that it gave an opening for negotiation, it made the Kee Woonghee aware that his deceit had been thoroughly discovered.

It is reported that MIAMABOO, the King's brother, lost his life in this affair, as his dress and pony were afterwards found. Five hundred of the enemy's boats fell into our hands.

As the *Enterprize* passed Fort William, a salute of 21 guns was fired in honor of this splendid victory.

We have learned from good authority, that the army under Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL's command, proceeded towards Ummerapoora on the 24th ult.

We regret to have to state the loss of the Ship *Commodore Hayes*, on Tuesday, by fire—She was just ready for Sea, being laden with Rice, chiefly for the Mauritius. The first indication, of fire on board, appeared about nine o'clock, and every assistance was immediately rendered by the Harbour Master, aided by Mr. Sinclair, Branch Pilot. The fire commenced in the bread-room, which had been recently lined with *Dhurma* Mats to receive the Bread for the Ship's Company—the Steward having gone to see if it was ready, left his candle in the place, whilst he went in search of assistance to make some purposed alterations, and during his absence the candle fell and set fire to the mats—the fire spread with great rapidity, throwing out such volumes of dense, black smoke, but it was impossible to approach or follow its progress. In order to prevent the flames communicating to the other vessels in the river, the Pilot slipped the cable, and ran the vessel aground at Sulkeah Ghat, where she was secured—about eleven o'clock, the the flames burst forth on the upper deck, and the masts and rigging were speedily in a blaze: she continued burning throughout the day, as well as the greater part of yesterday. We understand that the exertions of Captain Milner and Mr. Sinclair, and of Captain Moncrief, the Commander of the vessel, were entitled to the greatest praise. A few articles of comparatively small value, were saved, but the whole of the Cargo has been destroyed.

Calcutta Govt. Gazette.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

On Sunday Morning last, after an earnest and appropriate appeal, in a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. E. Mainwaring, from Job. xxix. 15. for the benefit of the Education Society, more than Rs. 820 were collected for that highly useful institution.

On Wednesday the 22d instant, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held at St. Thomas's Church. It was attended by the Hon'ble the Governor, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Lady West, the Lady Patroness of the Society, Mrs. Sparrow, Sir Charles and Lady Chambers, the Superintendent of Marine, and several other highly respectable individuals who take an interest in the concerns of the Society. The Hon'ble the Governor took the Chair at 10 o'clock, when an examination of some of the classes of the two Schools took place, after which, prizes, were given to those children whose proficiency had been most satisfactory; they were presented to the boys by the Hon'ble the Governor, and to the girls by the Lady Patroness. The report of the Proceedings of the Society during the year 1825 was then read, from which it appeared that there were in the Boys' School 111 whole boarders, and 135 day scholars; 19 whole boarders had been admitted during the year, 13 have gone out from the School, and four have died. At present there are eleven or twelve boys ready to leave the school, who will be apprenticed in the publick service in the course of two months.

In the Girls' School there were 80 at the end of the year; 16 have been admitted; three have left the school, and four have died in the last year. The examination of the children lately held gave much satisfaction to the committees, and spoke highly in favour of the attention of the master and mistress to their respective establishments.

The committee have within the last five months determined to open a Savings Bank, for the benefit of the children who have been educated by the Society. The Rev. Mr. Young has been so good as to draw up some regulations for its management, and to superintend its formation. The following Circular, drawn up by that Gentleman, has been sent to many of the young people now in service.

"SAVINGS BANK.

"The Managing Committee of the Education Society, anxious for the encouragement of habits of prudence and frugality among the young persons who have been educated at the Central School, are desirous of affording them the means of laying by their monthly savings, without being exposed to the risk of losing them, or giving up permanently the command of them. For this purpose they intend to establish a Savings Bank, which will not only insure the benefit of security, but it is hoped, also, the increase of the sums, accumulated by the addition of interest.

"As it will require the deposit of some considerable sum to obtain interest, either upon Government security or from a house of agency, and as there will be likewise some trifling expense attending the management, the committee do not promise any advantage to depositors immediately, besides secure custody, with the certainty of having their money repaid to them as soon as required. They will, however, use their best endeavour to make such early investment of deposits as will procure for the institution every advantage which the circumstances will admit of, and after a few months', or a year's experiment, they will be able to ascertain whether any or what rate of interest can be allowed. If, at the end of the first year, a payment of interest can be made, it will be divided among the depositors, whose names shall then be on the books, in proportion to the amount of their deposits, and the time they have been in the Bank.

"Deposits will be received, and money repaid, on the 2d Wednesday of every month, at the Vestry Room of St. Thoma's Church, from 11 till 12 o'clock.

"Remittances from Outstations may be made through the Pay Office, payable to the Rev. David Young."

The total receipts of the Society during the year amount to Rs. 35,026-1-48. The expenses during the same period Rupees 33,252-1-4.

In the above payments, the amount drawn from the H. C. Treasury, on account of the new buildings, is of course not included. This, at the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 62,522-3-50. These buildings are now much advanced, and present a very respectable appearance upon the Island, and before the end of the present year the Society hope to remove the two Central Schools into them.

The subjoined Report of Mr. Richmond's practice in diseases of the Eye, during his residence at Surat, is calculated to excite interest and create satisfaction. The natives of this country seldom comprehend, or sufficiently appreciate, those plans for their benefit, the results of which are only to be the fruit of time and careful cultivation; and some of the more ignorant are apt to conclude, from the very earnestness often displayed in introducing our improvements, that self-interest, and not their good, is the motive by which we are influenced. This is particularly the case in the practice of vaccination, and many people, in remote parts of the country, still believe that our only intention in its propagation, is to put a *chap*, or mark, upon their children, by which they may be afterwards discovered and subjected to a poll tax, or pressed to serve as sepoys in our army. The labours of the oculist, however, by his being frequently able almost instantaneously to remove, to a considerable extent, one of the greatest evils which can afflict humanity, are not only striking in their effects, but the benefit is so immediate, as to be fully estimated and acknowledged. Even where his sucess is only partial, still the addition of the minutest ray of light, which tends to encrease the means of communication with the external world, gives the highest delight, and is received with correspondent gratitude. The Eye Infirmary at the Presidency, as we shall perhaps have an opportunity of shewing, has also fully answered the purposes for

which it was intended; and the liberal support of institutions of this nature, on the part of Government, must convince our native subjects that the minutest attention is always directed to their comfort and welfare.

"ABSTRACT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, treated by surgical operation at Surat and neighbouring Villages, from the 12th May, to the 2d December 1825.

DISEASES.	Restored to good sight by operation.	Restored to sight by operation, but lost it afterwards by imprudence.	Restored to a degree of useful sight by operation.	Total number of cataracts, Artificial pupils, and Pterygiums, successfully treated.
Cataracts.....	586	31	"	586
Closed Pupils.	13	"	7	13
Pterygiums..	4	"	"	4
General Total restored to good sight by operation.....				603

"ABSTRACT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, treated without surgical Operation.

DISEASES.	Cured.	Relieved.	No Better.	REMARKS.
Granular Conjunctiva.....	212	30	0	
Ophthalmia.....	135	0	0	
Leucomia.....	1	47	44	
Nebula Cornea.....	4	6	3	
Vascular Cornea.....	3	5	0	
Epiphora.....	9	0	0	
Lippitudo.....	3	0	0	
Entropium.....	0	10	6	
Ectropium.....	2	3	0	
Trichiasis.....	8	0	0	
Amaurosis.....	0	10	28	
Amaurosis and Cataract...	3	19	79	
Nyctalopia.....	8	11	0	
Hemeralopia.....	11	0	0	
Hydropthalmia.....	0	3	0	
Staphyloma.....	0	3	22	
Fistula Lachrymalis.....	0	3	1	
Hordeolum.....	2	0	0	
Incipient Cataracts	0	0	129	not treated.
Structure destroyed before application was made....	0	0	838	Not treated.
	402	147	453	Grand Total,..1002

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MHOW TURF.

Third Day, Friday, 10th Feb. 1826.

His Highness Mulhar Rao Holcar's Purse of Rupees 1,000, for all Horses carrying 9st. 7lb. heats 3 miles, entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Erskine's....G. A. H. Golightly.. 1 1
Mr. Clarke's ....G. A. H. Boxkeeper.. 2 2

First Heat. Both off at score, Golightly with the inner course, and for the first mile and a half well together, running it in 3 6. Golightly now began to take the lead, and maintained it to the winning post.

Time 6 27

Second Heat. Each the same running as in the first heat.---Golightly had the superiority of foot and bottom; and won handsomely.---Time not taken.

The Give and Take of Rupees 600, for all horses, weight for inches.---Heats 1½ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

	st.	lb.	oz.
Mr Cunninghame's, B.A.H.Cornet.	1	1 8	12 4
Captain Morris's .. G.A.H.Firefly	2	2 8	12 4
Mr. Clarke's....Black.C.H.Scorpion	4	3 8	10 2
Mr. Brett's.....G.A.H.Young Rapid	8	4 9	1 0

First Heat. All off together. Rapid taking the lead, maintained it to the first half mile post, hard pushed by Firefly, when Cornet made play, and headed, winning the heat in great style, with Firefly about two lengths in his rear. The other horses ran to save their distance.

Time 2 57

Second Heat. A capital start, Rapid, Cornet, and Scorpion running well together. The former, however, soon dropt in the rear, when Firefly passed him, and crept up to the Black, who also began to lose ground. Cornet, however, kept his distance from the Fly, notwithstanding a gallant push made by the latter at the turn-in, who lost the race by two lengths. The Cornet ran in excellent style, and won cleverly.

Time 2 58

In consequence of doubts having been expressed about the time of the first heat, from its excellence, the second heat was minuted down on paper from three watches.

Fourth Day, Monday, 13th February.

The Malwa Stakes of Rupees 1,000, for all horses, weight for age,—heats 2 miles, entrance 4 gold mohours.

Mr. Clarke's.....G. A. H. Boxkeeper....2 3
Mr. Erskine's.....G. A. H. Golightly 3 2
Mr. Cuninghame's . . B. A. H. Cornet.....1 1

First Heat. Cornet and Boxkeeper ran neck and neck for the first mile. Golightly several lengths in the rear. Cornet soon after headed, and won the heat handsomely.

Time 4 5

Second Heat, Boxkeeper and Cornet again ran away together; at the mile and a half post. Golightly, in capital style, began to make play; at the turn-in he headed Boxkeeper, but could not touch the Cornet.

Time 4 4½

The Minister's Purse of Rupees 500, with 300 Rupees from the fund, for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards, heats once round the course, *i.e.* one mile and a half and 120 yards.—Entrance 5 gold mohurs.

Mr Brett's . . G. A. H Young Rapid 8st. 8lb. 2 3
Capt. Morris's G. A. H. Firefly . . . 9 5 1 1
Mr. Clarke's . B. A. H. Flibbertygibbet. 8 12 3 2

First Heat. A good start.—Firefly took the lead, and was never headed.

Second Heat. The same as the first.

Time 1st heat, 3 14	120 *yards.*	0 7	*Time 2d heat,* 3 15		9
	1st ½ *mile*	1 0			59
	2d ½ *mile*	1 1			1 2
	3d ½ *mile*	1 6			1 5

Fifth and last Day, Wednesday, 15th Feb.

A Subscription Purse of 50 Rupees each, with 700 from the fund, for all horses carrying 9 7, heats one mile.

Mr. Clarke's.....G. A. H. Boxkeeper. 4 1 2 1
Captain Morris's. .G. A. H. Firefly.....2 3 1 2
Mr. Cuninghame's B. A. H. Cornet ... 1 2 3 3
Mr. Hughes's. ....Bk. C. H. Scorpion .. 3 4 drown.

First Heat. Cornet the favourite at 3 to 1. A good start, Cornet rather a-head. For half a mile all close together, when Boxkeeper held in to save his distance. Scorpion soon after dropped in the rear, and the race was beautifully run by Cornet and Firefly, the former winning by half a length.

Time 1 58½

Second Heat. A most interesting push was made for this heat by Cornet and Boxkeeper, the latter winning stylishly. Firefly saved his distance. A cross was claimed by Cornet, but there not being proof to establish it, the heat was given to Boxkeeper, by the decision of the judges.

Time 1 57

Third Heat. Cornet had a good start, Boxkeeper some lengths in his rear Firefly between them. About the half mile, the Fly settled close by the Cornet's quarters, with Boxkeeper well up to win. All three ran at a slapping pace, spurs and whips went to work, and the heat was won by Firefly by scarce half a length.

Time 1 58

Fourth Heat. Firefly and Boxkeeper, having both saved a distance, and Cornet having run for every heat, the odds were now considerably against him, notwithstanding which the little horse ran gallantly for the purse, and though he lost the heat to Boxkeeper, lost no leaf of the laurels he had already acquired. Boxkeeper proved himself a game and a good horse.

Time 2 *minutes.*

The Beaten Plate of Rupees 500, for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting, heats 1½ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs, handicapped.

Mr. Clarke's . B A. H. Flibbertygibbet, 8st. 4lb. 3 2
Mr. Brett's.... G. A. H. Young Rapid... 8 7 1 1
The Admiral's ..G. A. G. Sailor,.....8 4 2 3

First Heat. A splendid mile race between Rapid and Sailor, the former then headed, and won easily.

Time 3 3

Second Heat. The horses started well together, Rapid leading, Sailor neck and neck for the first half mile, when Flibberty headed and soon after ran up to Rapid, and the race became exceedingly interesting. Both horses, brought to the whip, and the heat was won with difficulty by a neck.

Time 3 5

The Untrained Plate of Rupees 300 was won easily by Mr. Luyken's Swap beating two others.

The Poney Plate of Rupees 200, for all ponies 13 hands and under, was carried off by Mr. Cuninghame's B. P. Jem Imer beating Mr. Capias's C. P. Tom Hopkins, in hand.

The Tattoo Purse called forth the energies of all the native sporting characters, some five or six dozen started, and the race afforded a variety of amusement, and closed a season seldom equalled in excellence of time or competition.

The next meeting will be held on the first Monday of December, and the liberal subscriptions at the public breakfast this morning, hold out a prospect of capital sport.

First Day, Monday, 4th December 1826.

A Maiden Sweepstakes of Rupees 300, each subscriber H. F. for all Arab horses that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes, heats 2 miles, carrying 8 7.—Already 8 subscribers.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain A. Hare, Nizam's service.
Capt. Molesworth, A. Comy. Genl.
Lieut. G. Morden, H. M. 6th Regt.
Ensign Broadhurst, 2d E. Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. R. Lewis, 4th Lt. Drag.
Lieut. Fawcett, 1st Light Cavalry.

Lieut. H. Cooke, 3d Regiment N. I.
Captain G. C. Taylor, 2d B. E. Regt.
Ensign G. Johnson, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Johnson, 3d Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon B. Owen, Medical Department.
Captain C. Hart. Assistant Qr. Master Gen.
Lieut. and Adjutant R. Cooke, 19th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. M. Willoughby, Artillery.
Capt. J. Jopp, Engineers.
Ensign J. Holland, 21st Regt.
Lieut. W. Webb, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Feb. 20th, Armed Prow Nurbâda, Syrang Fuckeera, from Jumbooshire.

Do. Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmell Bawa, from Jumbooshire,

22d, off the Harbour, Ship King George the Fourth, Captain P. Butler, from Calcutta, bound to Persian Gulph.

24th, Barque Shaw Byrangore, Captain Henry W. Beyts, from Penang 20th Nov. and West Coast of Sumatra 8th Jan. 1826.

25th. Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Vestal, Ahmed, Nacqudah, from Muscat 17th Feb.

Do. Brig Nassery, Cassim Mahomud, Nacudah, from Malaboo 15th Dec. touched at Galle and Callicut.

Passengers per Barque Shaw Byramgore.---Mrs. Beyts and Children, 3 Govt. convicts for Bombay and 6 free Convicts for Bombay

Per Brig of War Vestal.—Lieut. Powell, H. C. M. Mr. Bly, H. C. M. Lieut. Minchin, Lt. Gunning, Madras, N. I.

DEPARTURES.--Feb. 22d, Portuese Ship Flora do Rio, Capt. J. F. Maria, to Surat.

Do. Brig Catherine, Captain James Porter to Greenock.

24th, Brig Eliza, J. H. Dennison, Commander, to Madras.

Passengers by Brig Catherine.---Robert Finlay, Esq. Captain R. Horwood, Captain G. C. Taylor, Lieutenant Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, and Mr. Johnstone.

By Brig Catherine.—Robt. Finlay Esq. Capt. G. C. Taylor, Lieut. Cook, Lieut. Johnton, Capt. Horwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyons.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Edmonston, for China.
Caderbux, for Ditto.
American.—Cornelia, for Boston.
Arab.—Monsoory, for Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 7, Bark Snipe. A. Haig, commander, from China 20th December, and Singapore 6th January.

—Ship Ceres, A. B. Fraser, commander, from Rangoon 17th January.

—Ship Norfolk, Alexander Greig, commander, from London, Sydney (New South Wales) 8th October, and Madras 8th January.

8. Schooner Prince Regent, D. Salmon, from Singapore 11th January.

—American Brig Palmer, C. Foster, commander, from Boston 5th August, and Penang 19th January.

—American Brig Homer, W. Foster commander, from Beverly 4th August, and Penang 19th January.

Ship Cauder Bux, arrived at Cooly Bazar on the 7th instant.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Norfolk, from Sydney.—Mrs. Dick and 1 Child; Major Rodher, Horse Artillery; Captain Corbyn, R. N. Captain Dick, 62d, N. I. Captain [illegible]land, 9th N. I.; Messrs. Patrick Culten, Dempsie, Manget, John Dyer, Charles Robertson, Charles Smith, John Woolly, and Thomas Cote.—*From Madras*: Capts. Odell and Passmore, of the 1st Grenadier Battalion; and Mr. Stewart, Asst. Surgeon.

REMARK.

Extract from the Report of the Brig Cauder Bux:---"The Cauder Bux was in possession of the Malays, they having cut her off on the night of the 26th December and murdered the Captain, Mate, Native Officer, Nacoda and his Nephew, and wounded six of her Crew. She was taken by the Cutter of the Ship Marquiss of Lonsdown, in charge of Mr. Webb, 2d Officer, while lying off Bancoogan, the Malays being busily employed taking out the Brig's Cargo when the Cutter hove in sight."

Ship Portsea, Captain J. T. Lamb, expected to sail for London in a day or two.

DEPARTURES.---Jan. 30, Ship Cæsar, Thomas A. Watt, for London.

Jan. 31st, Brig Trusty, John Finlay, for Halifax via Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---February 16th, Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Kingsell, from Padang 3d January.

6th, Schooner Fly, Captain G. Andrew, from Manilla 13th, and Singapore 24th January.

DEPARTURES.--February 14th, H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Captain J. K. Tarrell, for Bombay.

15th, H. C. C. Investigator, Captain R. Lloyd, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Indiana, Captain M. Dicey, for ditto.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, Captain E. Hughes, for ditto.

Do. Ship Hydery, Captain E. D. O. Eales, for ditto.

Do. H. C. C. Research, Capt. W. L. Clements, for ditto.

Do. Sloop Dolphin, Capt. Taurea u, for Vizagapatam.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.---At the Presidency, in the Armenian Church, on the 28th Inst. Jacob Gaspar Esq. with Miss J. J. Johannes, the Eldest Daughter of the late Jacob Johannes Esq.

At Surat on Thursday the 23d Inst. by the Reverend Robert Young Keays Lieut. R. Payne sub-Asst. Commissary General to Miss Hodgkinson.

BIRTHS.---At Sattara, on the morning of the 9th Instant, Anna Mary, Wife of Serjeant Major John Tanner, of the 24th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On Sunday the 12th Inst. at the house of J. Enphinston, Esq. Mrs. M. Macdonald, of a Daughter.

At. Kaira, on the 15th Inst. the Lady of Lieut, W. Reynolds, 12th Regt. N. I. and Act. Rev. Surveyor of Guzerat, of a Daughter.

On the 16th Instant, at Muvood Ghat, near Dapoolee, the Lady of the Reverend Alexander Crawford. of a son.

At Ellichpoor, on the 19th Feb. the Lady of Lieut. A. Adam, 44th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.---On the 2d February, of that fatal disease the Cholera Morbus, after about 6 hours illness, Mr. Caetano Joseph D'Figueredo, a youngman cut off at the early age of twenty-five, from a world which to him had just begun to hold forth its firm promises, leaving a disconsolate sister to lament his loss, and his friends to regret their separation from a sincere and trust-worthy companion. This tribute to his memory is offered by one who will long feel his loss.

On Saturday last at Mr. Becks House, Colabah, Princis John Palmer, the fourth Son of Capt. H. W. Beyts, aged 3 months and 25 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---On the 4th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. T. Thomason, Mr. John Gadding, to Miss Sophia Ann Damoy.

On the 6th February, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Lloyd, to Miss Margaret Scott.

At the Boitaconnah Roman Catholic Church, on the 6th February, by the Reverend Fre Simao, Mr. M, Crow, to Miss R. M. Cornelius, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Cornelius, of the Marine Board Office.

BIRTHS.---On the 2d February, the wife of Mr. Henry De Silva, of a son.

At Bauleah, on the 6th February, the lady of G. G. Macpherson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 8th February, the Lady of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.---At Serampore, on the 31st of January, Capt. A. Montgomerie, of the Iavalid Establishment aged 38 years.

On Saturday, the 4th February, Mr. Daniel, Donnovan.

On the 5th February, the infant daughter of Mr. H. A. Elliott, aged 6 days.

On the 5th February, Mr. James Desmond, *P*olice Constable.

At Chandernagore, on the 5th February, departed this transitory life, Madame Adelaide Josephine Dubus, leaving a disconsolate mother, husband, and a numerous circle of relations and friends to lament her irreparable loss.

On Monday the 6th February, at the 39th year of his age, Mr. John de Fernando,—sincerely regretted.

On the 7th Februnary, at the House of Mr. Thomas Scallion. Branch Pilot, Madame Thomasse Lonise Venve Rabot, aged 70 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomé, on Monday the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Jeffereen, Mr. Joseph Gaudoin D'Silva, Son of Mr. Simon D'Silva, Cabinet-Maker, to Miss Julian D'Silva.

On Saturday the 4th instant, at the Vepery Church, by the Revd. Dr. J. P. Rottler, Thomas Oliver, to Lucy Ann, Daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Hitchins.

DEATH.---At Royapettah, on the 3d February, Mrs. Frances Hareness, the relict of the late Mr. John Hareness.

At Vizianagram, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Major Marrett, Commanding the 11th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Capt. J. Matthews, 37th Regiment, of a Son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th August, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Alexander Hankey, Esq. of Gosvernor-square, to Ellen, third Daughter of William Blake, Esq. of Portland-place.

On Thursday, the 1st September, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Douglas, youngest Son of James Halford, Esq. of Piccadilly, and of Laleham, Middlesex, to Emma Matilda, only Daughter of the late Richard Sumner, Esq. of Shackleford, Surrey.

CALCUTTA.

We have seen several late commercial letters from London which state that the money market had been very seriously affected within the previous week. Consols had fallen to 86¼ Consols and Shares and Foreign Loans were at heavy discounts. The appearance of affairs had however improved, Consols had risen again to 88¼, but it was not expected that the previous abundance of capital and consequent wild speculation in produce, Cotton, Pepper, Spices, Loans and Shares of companies would return again—at any rate not to any thing like its former height. The very great losses that have been sustained will be long and severely felt.

Cotton remains without improvement and much had been thrown back on the import-

ers, the speculative buyers being unable to pay.

Bengal Sugar had obtained very favorable prices especially a parcel of very superior quality, uniting all the requisites of good plantation Sugars, which, notwithstanding the duty, was liked and purchased for the home trade at 40s. The difference in price between Sugar of the superior and of good and inferior qualities is so great, that we would recommend our planters to endeavour to improve their Sugars up to the highest standard. The short supply is doubtless the chief cause of the advance in Sugars generally, and the continuance of high prices cannot therefore be relied on.

Should freight be reduced, Saltpetre is expected to prove a good investment. The deliveries in London have increased, and the present stock there of 10,000 tons is little more than the consumption of a year and a quarter. The price has been gradually improving to about 24*s.* which will give a remittance of 2*s.* 2*d.*

Indigo continues in demand at a premium of 6*d.* on last sale: The next is declared for 11th Oct. and will probably prove equally good, perhaps better than the last; but every thing will depend on the crop of 1825. The bare stocks of the consumers, and the moderate crops of the three preceding years, have occasioned the favourable state of the English market.

Ships are in demand and the old ones being worn out and new ones to build being very dear, it is likely the demand will continue for some time.

We have made copious extracts from our English files, by which our readers will see that no political event of importance had occurred since former arrivals. The state of Spain seems to be a complete anarchy, a new party is rising up, not satisfied with the despotism of Ferdinand, and wishing to depose him and place upon the throne his brother Carlos, who is expected to be more completely subservient to the wishes of the *ultra serviles* than the present monarch. Their success would be a curious commentary upon the doctrines of legitimacy. The French it is supposed, will either be obliged to evacuate Spain altogether, or take the field against the armies of the Faith, should they adopt the former course the fate of Spain will be quite beyond the reach of ordinary political speculation; but the latter is considered to be the most probable, in which case France will be involved in a new war on principles directly opposite to those led to her last campaign.

The terms of recognition of the independence of Hayti, seem to have excited some surprise in the London papers, who think with us that the enormous sums paid for this empty acknowledgment was not justified by any danger that the republic could have apprehended from France. Doubts are expressed whether the slave jobbers will *permit* our Government to follow the example of that power. We think they will hardly dare to oppose a police, which ministers have already shewn their disposition to follow.

The victory of the Greeks at Missolonghi, through so minutely detailed, is mentioned with doubt. Lord Cochrane is certainly to take the command of their fleet, and great expectations are entertained from the exertions of so skilful a commander.

The Courier positively contradicts the rumour that a dissolution of parliament was immediately to take place. The Harvest is mentioned to have been more productive than was expected and the quality unusally fine. A report was in circulation that our troops had entered Ummerapoora and captured the Golden footed monarch. Amongst the deaths we notice the names of the Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl of Carlise, and the Earl of Bradford. Many new plans of improvement are proposed, and some actually begun in London. The street from the British Museum to Northumberland House is to be commenced immediately, and will be the widest in Europe, another street is talked of, from Waterloo Bridge to the New Road, it is proposed to remove all the buildings which now obstruct St. Paul's, besides a tolerable quantity of plans for new Bridges, Docks, Roads, &c. which indicate a greater abundance of money than the Stock Exchange reports would have led us to imagine.

Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 4.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, FEB. 6.

OFFICIAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort William; 6*th February*, 1826.

Tbe following Copies of Despatches received from the Commissioners in Ava and Pegu, and from Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S., Commander of the British Forces in Ava, are herewith published for general information.

To the Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST,

Governor General in Council,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

It is with extreme regret that we have to report, for the information of your Lordship in Council, that the Treaty concluded with the Burmese Ministers, on the 3d Instant, not having been ratified by their Sovereign, and none of the conditions having, within the stipulated period, been fulfilled, all amicable intercourse with the Authorities at Melloon was necessarily broken off, and hostilities recommenced on the morning of the 19th Inst., with the Attack and Capture of the Enemy's position at that place.

The particulars of this Action will be communicated in the Military Despatches, and we shall take an early opportunity of submitting our sentiments upon the ulterior policy which it may, in consequence, be expedient to pursue.

In our present Address we conceive it suffieient to refer your Lordship in Council, to the detailed account of our proceedings given in the documents transmitted by this opportunity to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, for the most clear and convincing evidence, that every admissible effort has, on our part, been made to avert an event which, however deeply to be regretted, will, we feel confident, be admitted by the Government to have been under the peculiar circumstances of our situation altogether unavoidable.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most Obedient and most Humble Servants,
(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Maj. Gen. and Sen. Commisr.
(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioner.

The Commissioner's Office, Camp Patanagoh, 20th Jan. 1826.

TO GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.

Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—My Despatch of the 31st (Ultimo, brought the operations of the Army under my Command down to that date, and expressed my sanguine expectations, that it would prove the last communication, which I should have to address to you, relative to the War in this Country.

These hopes have been unfortunately frustrated by the Policy of a Court, apparently destitute alike of every principle of Honor and good Faith.

The Signature of a Treaty of Peace, by the British and Burman Commissioners, on the 3d Instant, and the pledge, on the part of the latter, that the same would be ratified by the King of Ava, within Fifteen days from that date, and some specific Articles, as therein stated, carried into effect within the same period, has already been brought to the knowledge of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council by the proceedings of the British Commissioners, recorded in their Despatches, under date the 3d Instant. All occurrences of a purely Political nature since then, will now, in like manner, be furnished by the same authority.---I shall, therefore, proceed to the detail of Military events resulting therefrom.

On the 18th, the day appointed for the return of the Ratified Treaty, &c., the Commissioners finding, that instead of a fulfilment of this promise, a further delay of six or seven days was solicited, under such equivocal circumstances, as left on doubt that a total want of faith guided their Councils, it was definitively declared, that their request could not be complied with, and a secret article proposed to them in which it was stipulated (together with the performance of others already agreed to) that they should evacuate the fortified and entrenched City of Melloon, by sun-rise, on the morning of the 20th; on their positive rejection of this proposition, they were told, that after twelve o'clock, that very night, (the 18th), hostilities would recommence. Deeming it of the utmost importance, that no time should be lost in punishing duplicity of so flagrant a character, I ordered the construction of Batteries and the landing of heavy Ordnance from the Flotilla, to commence immediately after midnight, and every requisite arrangement to be made for an early attack upon Melloon. His Lordship in Council will be enabled to appreciate the zeal and exertion with which my order were carried into effect under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant Underwood, the Chief Engineer (aided by that indefatigable Corps the First Battalion of

Madras Pioneers, under the Command of Captain Crowe) when I state, that by ten o'Clock the next morning I had eight and twenty Pieces of Ordnance in Battery, on points presenting a front of more than one mile on the Eastern Bank of the Irrawuddy, which corresponded with the extent of the Enemy's Line of Defence on the opposite shore—I yet cherished hopes, that the formidable appearance of our preparations would have induced them to make some farther communications in the morning, instead of again risking the renewal of hostilities with Troops of whose decided superiority they had so recently received the most convincing and humiliating proofs. In this I was disappointed. At day-light, I perceived that the preceding night had been devoted by them to preparations equally laborious, and the construction of extensive and well planned works, with a view to the resistance on which they had resolved.

At Eleven o'Clock A. M. (the 19th) I ordered our Batteries and Rockets to open their Fire on the Enemy's position, it was warmly kept up, and with such precision of practice as to reflect the highest credit on this branch of the Service.

During this period, the Troops intended for the Assault were embarking in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, and the Flotilla at a point above our encampment at Patanagoh, under the superintendence and direction of Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, Senior Naval Officer, on whom this charge devolved, in the absence of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, in consequence of extreme indisposition.

About One P. M. the desired impression having been produced by the Cannonade, and every thing reported ready, I directed the Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Sale, consisting of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, to drop down the River, and assault the Main Face of the Enemy's position, near its South-Eastern Angle, and Brigadier General Cotton, with the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 41th and 87th Regiments, and His Majesty's 89th Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair; His Majesty's 41st Regiment, and the 18th Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, and the 28th Madras Native Infantry, with the Flank Companies of the 43d Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, to cross above Melloon, and after carrying some outworks, to attack the Northern Face of the principal Work.

Although the whole of the Boats pushed off together from the left Bank, the strength of the current, and a strong breeze from the North, carried Lieutenant Colonel Sale's Brigade to the given point of attack, before the other Columns (notwithstanding every exertion) could possibly reach the opposite shore; Lieutenant Colonel Sale was unfortunately wounded in his Boat, but the Corps of his Brigade having landed and formed with admirable regularity, under the Command of Major Frith, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, rushed on to the Assault with their usual intrepidity, and were, in a short time complete Masters of a Work, which, although certainly not so well chosen in point of position as others we have met with, yet had been rendered most formidable by labour and art, and at the same time, such as to afford the Enemy a presumptive assurance of security in their possession of it. This is fully evinced, by the circumstance of the Chiefs, with Memiaboo at their Head, (contrary to the Burmese custom in all such cases) having remained within their defences till they saw the Troops crossing to the Assault.

When Brigadier General Cotton saw that the works were carried by the 13th and 38th Regiments, he very judiciously ordered the Brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair, to cut in upon the Enemy's Line of Retreat, which was done accordingly, and with much effect.

Thus was accomplished, in the course of a few hours from the recommencement of hostilities, forced upon us by perfidy and duplicity a chastisement as exemplary as it was merited. Their loss in killed and wounded has been severe, and the accompanying Returns of Captured Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Arms, and Ammunition, will sufficiently demonstrate how seriouly they have suffered in these particulars; a species of disaster which their Government will, doubtless, more deeply deplore, than the sacrifice of lives, or the shame of defeat. Specie, to the amount of about Thirty Thousand Rupees, was found in Memiaboo's House, and a very ample Magazine of Grain, together with about Seventy Horses, have also fallen into our hands. It will prove highly gratifying to His Lordship in Council to learn, that advantages so important have been secured with so small a numerical loss, as is exhibited by the Returns of Killed and Wounded: amongst the wounded I include, with particular regret the names of Lieutenant Colonel Sale and Major Frith, the latter having succeeded to the Command of the Column, on his Senior Officer being disabled, received, at its head, in the moment of success, a spear wound, which I fear is of a serious nature: Major Thornhill, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was the third on whom the accidents of War threw the perilous distinction of leading these Troops, and he conducted their movements to the close of the affair, in a style worthy of his Predecessors in Command.

Where zeal displays itself in every Rank, as amongst the Officers whom I have the happiness to Command, and all vie with each other in the honorable discharge of Duty, the task of selecting individual names for the notice of His Lordship becomes difficult and embarrassing, and I am compelled to adopt the principle of particularizing those alone, on whom the heaviest share of exertion happened to devolve on this occasion: it fell to the lot of the Artillery to occupy this conspicuous station in the events of the day: in behalf, therefore, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding the whole, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, Commanding Bengal Artillery, and Captains Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Montgomerie, Madras Artillery. Commanding the Batteries, I have to solicit your recommendation to His Lordship's favourable attention. The Rocket Practice, under Lieutenant Blake, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, was in every way admirable: of Three Hundred and Four Rockets which were projected during the day, five alone failed of reaching the sport for which they were destined, and uniformly told in the Works, or in the Ranks of the Enemy, with an effect which has clearly established their claim to be considered a most powerful and formidable weapon of war.

The conduct of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments during the advance, and their gallantry in the Storm, far exceed all that I can write in their praise. I sincerely hope that I shall not long be deprived of the services of their two brave Commanders.

Brigadier General Cotton's arrangements for intercepting the retreat of the Enemy, and the movement of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair to effect the same object, merit my warmest commendations.

To Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, and every Officer and Seaman of His Majesty's Ships, and the the Honorable Company's Flotilla, I am deeply indebted, for the able and judicious manner in which the Troops were transported to points of attack so near to a formidable Work which they had to assail.—I have the honor to enclose Captain Chads's Report, together with his Return of Killed and Wounded.

Upon this short, but important Service, I derived every support from the zeal and ability of my Staff, General and Personal.

Lieutenant Wilson, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Cotton, who will have the honnor of delivering this Despatch, was present during the whole affair, and is well qualified to give any further information which may be required by His Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *Major General.*

Head Quarters, Camp Patanagoh, 20th January, 1826.

General Return of Killed and Wounded in the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B in the Attack on the Intrenched Position at Melloon, on the 19th January, 1826.

Camp Patanagoh, before Melloon, 20th Jan. 1826.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Rank and File, and 2 Bheesties.

His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

Killed—4 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 4 Rank and File, and 6 Bearers.

Bengal Engineers.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant.

Flotilla.

Killed—4 Lascars.

Wounded—5 European Seamen and 9 Lascars.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Sale, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, Commanding Brigade, severely, not dangerously.

Major H. Frith, H. M. 38th Regit. severely.

Lieutenant W. Dixon, Bengal Engineers, slightly.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured on the 19th January, 1826, in the Operations against the Enemy at Melloon, by the Forces under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Brass Guns—One 42-pounder, One 6-ditto, —One 4-ditto, one 1-ditto, and ten Jinjalls.

Iron Guns—two 4½-pounders, two 2-ditto, one 3½ ditto, three 3-ditto, ten 2-ditto, thirty-one 1-ditto, two ½-ditto, and eighty Jinjalls.

Iron Guns, long—seven 12 pounders, ten 9-ditto, and two 6½-ditto.

Iron Carronades—one 24 pounder and one 12-ditto.

Iron round Shot, of different sizes, 11,000.

Ditto ditto, for Jinjalls, 7,000.

Gun-powder, destroyed, Tons 20, Cwt. 1, and Qrs. 3, in boxes of 45 lbs. each.

Muskets, 1,700.

Musket Balls, 100,000.

Spears, 2000.

An immense quantity of refined Salt Petre and Sulphur—Iron, unwrought, upwards of one ton —also a quaintity of Grape, quilted and loose, but the exact amount of the above Articles cannot be ascertained for want of time.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lt. Col.*
Commanding the Artillery with the Forces.

Honorable Company's Steam Vesse Diana, off Melloon, 20th January, 1826.

Major-General Sir ARCHD. COMPBELL,

K. C. B. & K. C. T. S. *Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR

I have the honour to inclose you a Return of the Casualties on board the Flotilla, in Action yesterday at Melloon, also an account of the Boats captured.

As this service was performed under your own immediate Eye, it would be presumptuous in me to speak of the gallantry and zeal displayed by every Individual in the Flotilla, but which I trust was such as to merit your commendation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. CHADS,
Captain of H. M. S. Alligator, in Command of the Flotilla.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

Return of Killed and Wounded, on board the Flotilla at Melloon, 19th January, 1826.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Boats of H. M. S. Alligator.....	None.	4 severely. 1 slightly
3d Division of Honorable Company's Gun Boats,.....	1	6 severely.
4th Division of Honorable Company's Gun Boats,.....	1	1 dangerously. 1 slightly.
5th Division of Honorable Company's Gun Boats.....	2	1 dangerously.
Total	4	14

(Signed) H. D. CHADS,
Captain of H. M. S. Alligator, in Command of the Flotilla.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Return of Boats Captured at Melloon, 19th January, 1826.

War Boats,.....	8	Gilt.	In good condition.
	15		
Large accommodation Boats,	7.....		In good condition.
	1.....		Sunk.
Large Store..... Boats, ...	33 ..		In good condition.
	16 ..		Sunk.
Canoes and Boats of various Description, ...	200 to 300		

(Signed,) H. D. CHADS,
Captain of H. M. S. Alligator in Command of the Flotilla.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) G. S. TIDY,
Lt.-Col. D. A. G.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed,) G. SWINTON,
Secy. to Govt.

THE *Enterprise* Steam-packet. reached Calcutta yesterday afternoon, from Rangoon the 30th January, with the Despatches for the Supreme Government. A salute was fired from the Fort, in honor of the capture of the Enemy's fortified position at Malloon, with his guns, and Military stores. Although the intelligence brought by the *Enierprize* has disappointed our hopes of an immediate peace, yet the brilliant success which has already attended our arms leaves it little doubtful, that this event cannot be much longer delayed on the part of the Burmese. We have been favoured with a few particulars from private sources in addition to the details contained in the preceding Despatches.

Mr. Mangles, the Secretary to the Commissioners, was deputed to wait on the Woongees at Malloon, on the 18th ultimo, in company with Major Jackson and Lieutenant Smith, to explain the terms upon which the Commander of the British Forces was willing to refrain from active hostile operations, notwithstanding the failure on their part to fulfill their previous engagements.—The Woonghees having refused to sign the paper in which these conditions were detailed, they were distinctly informed, that the Truce would end at midnight, and advised of the consequences.

Lieutenant Flood, of H. M. 12th had been released by the Burmese. The Commissioners, after the action, sent the Original Treaty, found in the house of Prince Memia Bo, at Malloon. to the Kee Woongee and Kolein Mengee, with a short note, intimating that they had the pleasure to forward a document which, in the hurry of their retreat, they appeared to have dropt, and might eventually wish to recover. There is every reason to believe, that the King's Brother, Memia Bo, was killed on the 19th ultimo, His horses and trappings were taken, and an European soldier saw the rider to whom these belonged, fall wounded from his horse, and carried off by his followers.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE FEB. 19.

Up to the 24th of January, we understand that treasure to the amount of Ninety Lacks in hard cash, besides plate and jewels, had been discovered in the fortress of Bhurtpore, and more was expected. Some difficulty occurs as to Prize-money, which we trust will by and bye terminate satisfactorily to all parties—at least as far as the young heir of Bhurtpore, and the captors of the treasure, are concerned. A thorough investigation is requisite to decide in the first instance, what is the Rajah's property, and what is not. Of course the Rajah's property must be restored to him inviolate. Whether upon his offering a bonus to the gallant troops that rescued him and his property from the fangs of an usurper, Government would permit their acceptance of it, is not for us to say; but we think it clearly stands to probability, that one-third of the property captured, does not bona fide belong to the rightful heir of Bhurtpore. The revenues of Bhurtpore, we have understood. amount only to about one lack per annum. It is said, that a number of disaffected Zumeendars, &c. lodged property in the fort of Bhurtpore, considering it as the chief place of security, now that the British Raj was about to terminate! Should the investigation, that we doubt not will ensue, establish that but comparatively a small share of the property captured belongs to the Rajah, the rest we presume will become prize to the captors. The feeling with which the natives appeared to contemplate the siege of Bhurtpore, and the *chagrin* they exhibited on its fall, instructively show how little we ought to depend upon their affection to our Government, and that we ought never to rely so much upon their gratitude or love, (which some affect so much to depend on), as not to have always a numerous and well equipped army, with all appliances to boot, ready for every emergency.

In addition to the intelligence from Bhurtpore given above, we learn that the great brass gun (102 pounder) found there, and a state palankeen, are to be sent to His Majesty.

EUROPE.

After an expense of nearly a million sterling, the lines at Devonport have been pronounced utterly inefficient, from their proximity to the town. The trenches are to be filled up and the glacis let on building leases. It is understood that during the visit of the Duke of Wellington his Grace expressed his astonishment that works should have been undertaken so close to the town, and pointed out the situation which have been chosen.—*Exeter Paper.*

The buildings on the East and West sides of the inner square of the King's Mews Charing-cross are to be pulled down, to make way for the further improvements in that part of the metropolis, between Cockspur-street, the new Club-house, and St. Martin's Church. The Duke of Wellington as Master-General of the Ordnance, has given directions for their immediate sale by auction, and the removal of the old material.

The thermometer stood yesterday in the shade at 89 deg., and in the sun considerably above 100; in one spot in this vicinity at 130—*Bath Chronicle, July 20.*

On Wednesday forenoon, two gentlemen of the names of Page and Ship, residing in Crawford-street, Mary-le-Bone, having some business in the country, were travelling past the demesne of Viscount Mansfield, at Caen Wood, in a tilbury, when suddenly they sustained a dreadful attack of wasps, who, in actual myriads swarmed around them and fastened upon their faces, and indeed covered them; the horse too did not escape the general onset, and such was the pain caused by the stings of the insects, that the poor animal reared and plunged in an alarming manner. Mr. Ship jumped out of the gig, but his insect assailants fastened on his face so thickly, that he sustained a momentary deprivation of sight; his friend could not move, but roared with pain. At last some farmers men, who observed the cause of the uneasiness of the gentlemen, came up, and calling upon them to throw off their coats and hats, which were covered with the wasps, soon dispersed and scattered to the wind the dangerous host of insects. The only cause which Mr. Page thinks urged this singular attack, was the fact of some boys, having pelted the wasps' nests, which abound in that neighbourhood. Mr. Page's face is covered with blisters, and indeed both suffered considerably.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE —JULY 20.

NAPOLEON'S STATUE.

In a work upon the Column of the Place Vendome, written by M. Tardieu, the author accuses M. Launy, the founder of the column and statue of Napoleon, which surmounted it, of having offered his services to take down the latter, and of having afterwards broken it to

pieces and re-melted it. M. Launy, has just published a refutation of this calumny, which he says made him an object of universal horror. This refutation accompanied by justificatory documents, the authenticity of which is incontestible. The following is M. Launy's account of the transaction :—

"On the 4th of April, 1814, M. Montbabon called on me, and asked me if I was not the founder of the column and statue of the Place Vendome. On my replying in the affirmative, he told me that I was required to take down the statue, being the only person who knew how it was fixed upon the column. This I refused to do, and he went away, stating that he would return with an order to compel me. The next morning he came back, and presented me, with an air of triumph, a written paper, which, on perusing, I found to concern him alone, and as my name was not mentioned in it, I again refused. He then took me in his carriage to the hotel of a General Officer, in the Rue Taiboul, No. 18. This person, whom we found in bed, addressed me in a harsh and haughty manner, and on my once more refusing to do what was required of me, he told me that if I did not obey, I should be shot; and added, 'I give you three days to think of it.' Finding myself thus coerced, I demanded that the statue should be left in my possession, as a security for 80,000 francs still due to me. This was acceded to, and at the General's request I repaired to the head quarters of the Emperor of Russia, where the following order was put into my hands:—

'In execution of the authorisation given by us to M. de Montbadon, to have the statue of Bonaparte taken down at his cost, and upon the declaration of the said M. de Montbadon that M. Launy, the founder of the column, is the only person capable of doing it successfully, we order the said Launy, under pain of military execution, to proceed without delay, to the said operation.

(Signed) 'De Rochechouart,

'Col. Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia, Commandant of the place.

'Head-quarters April 4, 1814.'—

At the head of this order was written—

"To be immediately put in execution.

(Signed) "Pasquier, Prefect of Police."

M. Launy then goes on to state that he showed the utmost respect to the statue in taking it down, and did not, as was falsely asserted, attach a rope round its neck. During Napoleon's sojourn to Elba numbers of persons, both native and foreign, came to M. Launy's foundery to see the statue. On the return of the Emperor the statue was given up to the Government, but on the second return of the Bourbons it was broken to pieces, and the bronze employed in making the statue of Henry IV., which has been erected on the platform of the Pont Neuf.

A Man of Weight.—There is a report, we understand, which is very current in certain circles, that the Duke of Buckinham is going to India as Governor-General, in the room of Lord Amherst. We certainly think, great, as the Duke's *weight* may be with the Ministry and the country, some more experienced person should be prefered at such a crisis.—The quality of personal magnitude is certainly one advantage for a Governor-General, for the natives have a great respect for anything fat, which they consider a peculiar blessing of Providence; a broad-bottomed administration would be held there in the highest reverence. A native writing to a collector, who was rather tun-bellied, and wishing to convey in the usual servile style, his sense of this fine quality, rummaged a dictionary to help out his imperfect knowledge of English, and began a letter thus:—"Enormous Sir! May it please your enormity."—*Globe and Traveller.*

The Marquis of Hastings.

The name of this venerable Governor in India's better days, is still so closely associated with eastern recollections, that we cannot omit to notice warm reception in Scotland with his family. "No sooner (says one account inserted in a Sunday paper) was the noble Marquis's intention of visiting Ayrshire made known, than a general desire was expressed of testifying the high respect universally entertained for this illustrious nobleman, whose life and services have done so much honour to his country."

At the suggestion of Lieut. Col. F. Hamilton, of the 2d Ayrshire Yeomanry, it was determined, with the entire approbation of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, that his regiment should receive the Marquis with the honours due to him on his return. On the 12 h of August, the Marquis and Marchioness and family passed through Dumfries, on their way to London Castle. They stopped at the inn only a short time, during which the paintings of Burns and his widow, belonging to the club of that town, were shown them by the secretary. He was anxious to have seen Mrs. Burns herself, and a gentlemen went for the purpose of escorting her to the inn, and introducing her to his Lordship, but unfortunately she had gone a short distance from home.

Next day at noon, his Lordship and suite left Cumnock, escorted by a detachment of the 2d Yeomanry cavalry, which was relieved at Mauchline by a detachment of the Ist, regiment. About 11 o'clock, the 2d regiment, together with Captain Fairlie's troop, and part of Captain Sir Charles Lamb's troop of the Ist regiment, assembled, and formed line in the park at London Castle. At the same time the Kilmarnock volunteer infantry, under the command of Major Parker, marched up and formed line in front of the Castle. At half past one, when the noble Marquis's party were observed on the hill opposite to London, their approach was announced by a discharge of cannon from the battery of the Castle; and on reaching the avenue, they were saluted, first by the yeomanry, and then by the infantry, the bands playing "God save the King." His Lordship and Lady Hastings were greeted, on their arrival at the family mansion, by several gentlemen of the county, who had assembled on purpose, and by an immense concourse of people, who had crowded on the spot to testify their joy, and shout a happy welcome home. Having alighted amid the heartfelt congratulations of their friends, the Marquis, Marchioness, Lord Rawdon, and the four Ladies Hastings appeared upon a balcony, and returned the warm greetings of the multitude with characteristic grace and affability; after which, *fue de joie* was fired by the Kilmarnock volunteers.

Many other particulars are given of the enthusiasm with which his Lordship was received in the towns and villages through which he passed. In the village of Cumnock all was anxiety, in expectation of his arrival; and when the rattling of the carriages was heard in the distance, crowds of the inhabitants assembled and welcomed their noble visitors with long continued cheering. The musical band of the village performed a number of choice Scotck airs, and among others, "Dumfries House," in compliment to the Marchioness, who passed some of her early years in the neighbouring mansion of that name. At the village of Auchinleck, bonfires were lighted, and the party were hailed, as they proceeded along, with every demonstration of regard. At Mauchline, a triumphal arch, adorned with flowers, was erected for the reception of this illustrious warrior and statesman; and St. Mungo's Lodge, of that place, waited his arrival in masonic order, and solicited his Lordship to become an honorary member of their Society; a request with which he politely complied. It is also stated, that a public meeting is to be held for the purpose of paying a marked tribute of respect to his Lordship, suitable to his distinguished public worth.

United States.—Lotteries, which the British Government has at length prescribed as immoral, seem not to be regarded in that light by the Americans; for they are even connected with religion—churches and chapels are built by lottery. Another curious mixture of temporal and spiritual concerns is the establishment of an insurance office, the surplus profits of which, after allotting a handsome per centage to the subscribers is to be divided between four or five sects for religious purposes.

A Toronto farmer says, in a letter to an American Paper, that he had "just seen a machine for pulling up the stumps of trees, which is extremely powerful, multiplying the force applied to it 700 or 800 times, which also can be increased or diminished as occasion may require. It is capable of pulling out the largest stumps, and can be moved from place to place by a single yoke of oxen: it is very simple, and may be worked by either men or horses. The machine will, when delivered and erected, cost about 25 dollars.

The new periodical Publications established, or about to be established, are

The "Philanthropist." a newspaper, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1; the Mercury," Miramichi, New Brunswick, 1; the Bibliotheque Cannadienne." Montreal, 1; the "Abeille Encyclopedique," Quebec. 1; the "Canadian Freeman." York, U. C., 1.; Total 5.---- Grand Total 39.

Of these publications six are in the French Language, two of them in a Magazine shape; 34 in the English Language, one of which is a Quarterly Review, the other a Magazine.

Statistics.—The whole number of people in the United States, is 9,629,000 Of this number, 2,065,000 are engaged in agriculture, 349,000 in manufactures, and 72,000 in commerce. Only labouring persons in each class have been enumerated. And the women, the children, & the invalids, and there will be found to be about 8,000,000 in the agricultural class, 200,000, in the commercial, & 1,300,000

in the manufacturing. In England the agricultural class does not exceed one-third of the whole population. This one-third is not only sufficient to produce provisions enough for themselves and the other two-thirds, but wool for all the factories in the kingdom. The wool produced amounts annually to 28,000,000 of dollars in value. Four-fifths of the United States are employed to produce the same effects that follow from the labours of the one third of the British nation.

North America.—The Canadian Courant states, that upwards of 300 men are now engaged in loading the enormous vessel, and 10 horses are employed in raising the logs, with the assistance of pulley and tackle from ship's side.

Part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of New Brunswick, of Lower Canada, and a great part of those of upper Canada, subscribe to periodical Journals, printed in the adjacent American Territory, the circulation of which Journals is very extensive in some parts of Upper Canada, owing to their low price and the facility of circulation.

Africa. Advices to the 18th of July have been received from Sierra Leone. They afford proof of the persevering activity with which the hateful traffic in human beings is still carried on by men who disgrace civilization. A vessel laden with slaves was met with at sea in distress by the *Roxburgh Castle* East Indiaman, which took possession of her, and carried her into Sierra Leone.

France.

France is recruiting her power on the ocean, which was ruined in the last war, and has now a numerous squadron in the West Indian Seas. A rumour was prevalent this week, on the authority of a letter from Jamaica, that this fleet, consisting of eighteen vessels of force, had sailed from Martinique, with pendants flying, and tranports, with troops on board, to seize on Cuba, in the name of the King of Spain, and thus extinguish all hopes of revolution. To this statement we attach no truth. France has long looked with avaricious eyes on Cuba; but every negociation for its cession failed. Cuba, with the small island of Porto Rico, are now the only colonies remaining to Spain, in the Western World, of the vast possessions acquired by the genius of Columbus, and the daring of Cortes, Pizarro, and the first band of adventurers; and these remnants she will not resign. Such an attempt by France would be an act of undisguised robbery, and would be resisted by the whole power of England. An expedition to the Havannah has been preparing for some months in Spain, with ulterior design on Mexico. To resign Cuba, would be an abandonment of every claim on the Continent, and the vision of supremacy over these provinces yet prevails in Madrid. Cuba was the receptacle of the South American Royalists. The Isolated Castle of St. Jean de Ulloah still holds out, and is garrisoned and provisioned from Havannah. Any Possession by French troops of Cuba would be absolute; it might be colored with Ferdinand's name, but the thin disguise would soon be cast away. France has long been seeking a substitute for St. Domingo, and Cuba would be a valuable exchange. It is a finer and more productive island than Hayti, but was never so cultivated. Once in the power of France, its vicinity to Mexico would be most dangerous to the latter. One of the leading views of France in invading Spain, was the recovery of the South American provinces, and an armament would have sailed with French troops from Cadiz, but for the menaces of this Cabinet. An attempt on Cuba, would be a declaration of war, and this the French Ministry will not hazard. Spain has been ever most tenacious of her power in the New World; the slightest concessions were the fruit of age; she never, by treaty or otherwise, resigned to any European power a single fort of her vast territories. Cuba must ultimately follow the fate of the continent, but the shadow of supremacy at Madrid as long as possible. France has a monstrous claim for the expenses of the late war, & would gladly seize on Cuba a payment. But Great Britain is too powerful on the ocean, no attempt will be made that must provoke hostility with this country.—*Sunday Times, Sept.* 11.

We have received the following from our Correspondent in Spain:—

Madrid, August 25.

Two men were hung this morning, one a Colonel, the other, a Regidor (the same as Alderman) during the Constitution: they both died with spirits, the latter to the last shouting Liberty for ever. They were concerned in the landing at Tarifa, where they were taken and there is reason to suppose the punishment would have been commuted into perpetual imprisonment but for the present revolt, to serve as an example that none will be pardoned.

The celebrated chief during the war of independence, Juan Martin, now commonly known by the appellation of the Empecinado, was hung at Roa on the 19th, for cruelties committed by the troops after capitulation made with the French in 1823. He could not suppose they would have made him die on the gallows. When brought out of prison, and seeing what was prepared for him—"What!" says he, "is this the way I am rewarded by a King for all my services! I, who was the very first to raise the standard in his favour, and conquered more than any other to the destruction of the French, and the placing the crown on his head!" He made strong efforts to escape, released his hands from their fetters, grasped a sword of one of the officers, and, if his leg had been free, perhaps might have succeeded. It required several to secure him and to finish the business. He died execrating the King, the Priests, and all around him.

Orders have been sent to Grenada to put the law in execution with regard to the Freemasons, who were apprehended holding a lodge lately. They will be hung, of course. There are four Colonels among them. Those arrested in Seville are still in confinement, and their property embargoed.

The order for the admission of the 600 tons of cotton goods has been sent to the various ports of entry designated by the contractors. It appears they give their acceptances to the Government for 40,000*l.* at three, four, five, and six months, and 6,000*l.* will go as a set-off against their accounts of articles furnished. Every body asks why the trade is not thrown open. The Minister would receive the duties himself, and might make his contracts with ready money for one-half they cost him at present.—The same contractors have just bargained to furnish a ship of 60 guns for about 70,000*l.* at the time another offered one of equal size, and in many respects superior for 40,000*l.*

Mr. Rothschild's answer respecting a loan was expected to-day, but has not arrived. It is proposed that he should have the management of the tobacco monopoly until the whole was paid off.—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 9.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons.—June 10.

Grant to the Duke of Cumberland.

The Order of the Day having been read, for reading a third time the Duke of Cumberland's Grants Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Bill be now read a third time.

The Marquess of Tavistock rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Speaker, I cannot refrain from taking this, the last opportunity which will present itself to me of rising to state the House, as shortly as possible, the grounds on which I object to the grant which the present Bill comprehends. I object to it, first, on the grounds that it is not required for the purpose described. Secondly, on the ground that it will establish a very bad precedent. And lastly, and most strongly, on the ground that it is asked for on the most false and indirect pretences. In the first place, I call on the Right Hon. Gentlmen to say, whether he really believes that the whole, or any thing near the whole of the grant will be required for the purpose which has been stated? If the Right Honourable Gentleman will lay his hand on his heart, and say that such is his belief, I shall be satisfied that the money will be so applied, although I shall still think it a most extravagant expense for such a purpose. But, Sir, I am quite sure the Right Honourable Gentleman will say no such thing. Although I have not the honour of being personally known to the Right Honourable Gentleman, I have much too high an opinion of his integrity to believe that he will say so. Nothing can be farther from my wish than to throw the slightest imputation on the Right Honourable Gentleman. On the contrary, it is because I entertain the highest respect for his character that I am sincerely sorry he did not come down to Parliament on this occasion, in his usual straight forward way, and ask this House at once to make an addition of 6000*l.* to the Duke of Cumberland's income. Had the Right Honourable Gentleman boldly and manfully taken that course, I for one should not have objected to the proposition. For really I have not heard of any direct charge against his Royal Highness. And although I fear it is very true that, some how or other, his Royal Highness has contrived to forfeit the good opinion of a large portion of the people of this country, yet, whatever may be the cause of that displeasure, his Royal Highness seems to me really to have been sufficiently punished, and I do not think that we ought to proceed with any further infliction. But, Sir, although I should not have objected to this grant, had it been directly proposed as a grant to the Duke of Cumberland, I dislike extremely to be asked for money for one purpose, when I am very sure that it is to be applied to another [hear, hear!]. To such a proceeding I decidedly object, because I consider it indirect and dishonest. It is a proceeding of which, in private life, I am convinced the Right Honourable Gentleman would be incapable. But I have another objection to the grant. It seems to me, that by giving so large a sum for the education of so young a child, we are establishing a pre-

cedent that may be attendend with great public inconvenience [hear, hear, hear !]. I really must apologise to the House for thus trespassing on their attention [hear, hear !], but entertaining so strong an opinion as I do on the subject, I could not satisfy myself withhout expressing it. It is some time since I have been able to vote or to take any part in the proceeding of Parliament, but I am anxious to declare that in the interval, I have witnessed with sincere and unmixed pleasure the improved system in which his Majesty's Government been proceeding & more especially the wise, liberal & conciliatory doctrines which have been maintained by the Right Honourable Gentleman, as well as by the Right Hon. the Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs [hear, hear, hear !]. I cannot therefore but express the astonishment which I feel in common with many other Members of this House that those Right Honourable Gentlemen should risk the good name and the great popularity which they have justly by consenting to become parties to such a juggle as that under our consideration [hear, hear hear !] I really thought that his Majesty's Ministers were too honest for such a job as this [hear, hear, hear !]. I will not trouble the House with any further observations but I cannot sit down without returning my sincere thanks to my Honourable and Learned Friend, the Member for Winchelsea, for the opposition which he has made to the measure [hear, hear, hear !].

Major-Gen. PALMER said, he had hitherto taken no part in the question, as he could not give a silent vote, and was unwilling to trouble the House with his opinion; but further consideration, and justice to the party whose honour and interests were at stake, determined him to combat his reluctance to address it. He was one of those, who, in the former instance, had supported the motion for the same increased allowance to the Duke of Cumberland that was voted to his brothers, under the same circumstances, and had always considered the rejection of that measure an act of injustice to his Royal Highness, and an insult to the honour and feelings of the Crown. It was therefore solely upon that ground he must vote for the present Bill, condemning it in all other respects. He had before declared, and now repeated his conviction, that the only real enemies of the Crown were its own Ministers; nor since he had been in Parliament, did he remember a single question wherein its honour and interests were concerned, that all the discredit brought upon it was not solely to be imputed to them. They, and not the people, were its constitutional advisers, and their neglect compelled others to the painful and invidious task of doing their duty for them. Either they dared not tell the Crown the truth, or purposely brought it into collision with the People, to direct their attention from acts of deeper mischief, and thus throw a tub to the whale. How else was their conduct to be explained, unless such was the force of habit, they could not pursue a straight course when nothing stood in their way? As to the present Bill, had they only renewed it in its former shape, with the simple statement, that his Royal Highness, after ten years absence, was desirous of returning to England with his family, in the only way that, consistently with his honour and interest, he could return, viz. by being placed upon the same footing as the other branches of the Crown, the present ground of objections to the Bill would not have existed; instead of which, Ministers had not only run their heads against a wall, but actually built it for the purpose. In place of a grant of 6000*l*. to the only party wishing it, they called upon Parliament for double the amount, for reasons false in themselves, or which, if true, were revolting to the sense and feelings of the people, any humiliating to all the parties brought forward in the course of the debate excepting that illustrious female, whose exemplary conduct had spoken for itself, and gained her the esteem and admiration of the Country. But the individual who, if not a party to the act, had been placed by Ministers in an invidious light, was that Personage, whose splendid income from the Country had hitherto saved that application to Parliament which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the guardian of the Public Purse, & of the honour of the Crown, had now deemed to be necessary; to whom he must say, that upon the face of that application, discredit attached somewhere, and whoever the cap fitted the party ought to wear it. But his chief object in addressing the House was, to defend the individual, whose personal character had been the sole ground of opposition to that grant in the former instance, the real object of the present Bill; and with respect to which no Member of the House had at that time felt a stronger prejudice against the party than himself, for reasons connected with his political conduct; but the same motive which had dictated his former vote, called on him now to declare his conviction that no man had been more grossly calumniated than his Royal Highness. As to his politics, was it unnatural that born and educated at Court, with a Bishop for his tutor, he should be a Tory in his principles, and like all others, whatever they might pretend, an enemy to civil and religious liberty? But in private life, he knew and would answer for the fact, that his Royal Highness was in all respect a manly, open, honourable character; a most kind and affectionate husband; further, that he was neither a spendthrift nor a gambler, but from the liberality of his nature, had been led into difficulties which had compelled him to reduce his establishment and live abroad, because the House of Commons, in the exercise of its discretion, had withheld that assistance which would have prevented the necessity. Lastly, as to the cause of his unpopularity, which a Right Honourable Gentleman had ascribed principally to his marriage; the real ground had been stated by another Honourable Member, viz —his zeal in the service of those, who, by their "No Popery" cry had turned out their opponents. But the crime brought its own punishment, in the resentment of the persons he had offended, and the desertion of his own party, especially that individual who had made a tool of him, as he had since made of another, and who, for that last act, deserved impeachment as much as any Minister who had yet been brought to the scaffold.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Sir, I certainly feel much gratified at the good opinion which the Noble Marquess opposite is pleased to entertain of my character; and I beg to express to him my personal gratitude and thanks. At the same time it was painful to me to find those favourable sentiments on the part of the Noble Marquess accompanied by some rather strong observations on the motives by which he conceives that I have been actuated on the present occasion. I must still, however, declare that, whether they were right or whether they were wrong, the only ground on which his Majesty's Government were induced to advise his Majesty to send a Message to this House, recommending a further grant to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, was to afford means for the proper education of the young Prince, his son. If that son had not been born, the recommendation for an additional grant would never have been made. But his Majesty's Government felt that as Parliament granted to his Royal Brothers an addition of 6,000*l*. a year on their marriage, without any reference to the contingeney of their having children or not, and that as the Duke of Cumberland had now a son, it was not unreasonable to furnish his Royal Highness with the means of giving that son the education in this country which, standing as he did in relation to the Throne, it was natural for the people of this country to expect that he should receive. His Majesty's Government also felt, that if it should prove conformable to the feelings of the Duke of Cumberland, and of his Royal Consort, to accompany their son to England, it would be exceedingly unjust under such circumstances to leave his Royal Highness under less favourable circumstances in point of income than his Royal Brothers. On those grounds I certainly thought, and, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, I still think, that in making the proposition which I have made to the House, I did not do any thing that was unworthy of an honest man [hear, hear !]. Before I sit down, Sir, I wish to explain one point on which I find I have been in error respecting another branch of the Royal Family. When the Honourable Member for Aberdeen alluded the other evening to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's allowance, I said in reply, that I believed the Lady whom his Royal Highness married received from the bounty of the Crown an allowance of four thousand pounds a year. In this I was mistaken. The fact is, and it is only justice to his Royal Highness to state it, that the allowance of the Crown to the Lady whom his Royal Highness married is only two thousand five hundred pounds a year, which is reduced by the pension duty to two thousand pounds. The remaining two thousand pounds a year that Lady receives from the hands of his Royal Highness [hear, hear !].

Mr. TIERNEY: Mr. Speaker I connot allow this Bill to go through its last stage without explaining the reasons which influence me in the vote I am about give. I beg the House to understand that in the first place I put entirely out of my mind all that formerly passed here with respect to his Royal Highness. If his Royal Highness had experienced the greatest and most affectionate attachment from this House I should still have opposed the present proposition, because I think it founded on an erroneous principle and calculated to set an injurious precedent. Let the House consider how this Bill has been introduced. I do not mean to impute any thing unfair to his Majesty's Government; but his Majesty's Message, while it states the education of the two Royal Children as calling for the assistance of Parliament, omits to mention the death of the father of one of them and the consequent want of a proper provision which is, indeed an abundant cause why for that child a Parliamentary provision ought to be made. That her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina Vittoria of Kent has not required such a provision up to her present age of six years has been owing solely to the liberality of her Royal Uncle, the Prince of Saxe Coburg. It now, however. becomes necessary, that a Parliamentary provision should be made for this Royal Infant; and to the grant for that purpose no objection was made by the House. But then comes the consideration of the grant for the other child, which is altogether a different matter. We are now called upon to admit that the child of a younger branch of the Royal Family, four degrees from the Crown, is entitled to apply to Parliament for a provision; and that that provision ought to be 6000*l*. a year. Sir, I do not impute to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer any misstatement of his intentions. I believe he means this grant not for the Duke of Cumberland, but for the Duke of Cumberland's child. That is my objection to it. I object to any grant and still more to such a grant to a Royal Child under such circumstances. But I object to the Bill on various grounds. In the first place, no similar Bill that I ever heard of for making a grant to any member of the Royal Family, was ever couched in such terms. Every other Bill of the kind, founded on a Message from the Crown, recites that Message in the preamble, in order that posterity may know on what it was founded. There is nothing of the sort in the Bill before us. All we find in the preamble of the Bill, is a declaration that it is expedient to make a provision for the honourable support and education of the son of the Duke of Cumberland. I deny that expediency. It was never thought expedient to make provision for any other branch of the Royal Family at so early an age. No application was made to Parliament to provide for any of the Royal Dukes at so early an age. No Parliamentary provision was made for the

Duke of Sussex until he was twenty-nine; for the Duke of Cambridge until he was twenty-eight; for the Duke of Kent until he was thirty-two; or the Duke of Cumberland until he was twenty-eight. Then why, I ask, are we to be called upon to declare that it is expedient to make a provision, and a provision of 6,000l. for this little Prince? We must always bear in mind, that the question is greatly narrowed by the assertions of his Majesty's Government. The proposed grant has no reference whatever to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; it is solely and exclusively a provision for his child. Now, it is impossible that that child can need 6,000l. a year. If it do, the fact ought to be stated in the preamble of the Bill, and it ought also to be set forth, that its Royal Parents have no means of providing for it. I confess, Sir, that for one, although in the first instance I was caught by a notion of the propriety of educating the young Prince in England, I am, on further consideration, not very anxious to see him brought here. It appears to me to be a cruel operation thus to to tear a child from its parents. And for what purpose?—We all recollect that his late Majesty, whose memory we cherish with so much affection and veneration, so far from thinking it necessary to bring his sons from Germany, actually sent them to Germany [a laugh]. Now, what mischief did that do? I can understand the principle on which it may be considered dangerous that an English Prince should remain on the Continent, when of an age capable of forming political opinions, lest he should be inoculated with all the vile doctrines of the Holy Alliance; but why he may not be permitted to remain in Germany until that period—why he may not be permitted to remain there, until he is twelve years old, for instance, is entirely beyond my comprehension. Without any good reason assigned, therefore, we are called upon to make this provision. The terms of the Bill are also well worth considering. In all similar grants---in all the grants to the present Princes, his Majesty has been enabled by warrant to direct issues to the amount of 12.000l. a year during his Majesty's royal will and pleasure. But here the money is to be paid by virtue of special letters aad patent; and there is nothing of his Majesty's royal will and pleasure in the case. Why? Why is his Majesty to have nothing to do with it? Why is the right to this money to be vested by letters patent in the Duke of Cumberland, subject to no controul on the part of his Majesty, who ought to be considered as the father of his family? But, Sir, it is said that this particular provision of the grant is to be null and void unless his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland shall consent to reside in this country. I do not believe that his Royal Highness will refuse to do so. But what a shabby figure we make of him, when we suppose that the security we have for his residence here is the receipt of this 6,000*l.* a year, instead of any constitutional anxiety for the education of the young Prince in England! And if we do this, why do we not go on? Why do we not take his child from the Duke of Cambridge and educate him? But it is clear that this is only a pretext for the measure. Again, however, I ask why not make this grant as all former grants were made, to his Majesty, in the first instance, and subject to his royal will and pleasure? The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer says, such a proceeding would be cruel and degrading to the Duke of Cumberland. There is a strong case which occurs to me as in point; that of the late Princess Charlotte. When, in the year 1806, the Princes received an addition to their incomes of 6,000*l.* a year, in the form of a grant to his Majesty, enabling him by warrant to issue to them that sum during his royal will and pleasure, another grant of 7,000*l.* a year was made to his Majesty, enabling him by warrant to issue to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte that sum during his royal will and pleasure, and during his life, and that of his present Majesty, the then Prince of Wales. His present Majesty never considered himself to be used cruelly, or to be degraded by such a proceeding. Let the same be done in the present case, and there will be an end to a great part of the difficulty which I now feel in acceding to the proposition before the House. Secure to his Majesty, under the superintendence of his responsible advisers, the disposal of this money, and most of my objections will cease. But as the Bill now stands, I defy any Honourable Member to lay his hand on his heart and say it ought to pass. I trust the House will excuse the trouble I have given them—but I could not refrain from expressing my opinion on this interesting question [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. Secretary CANNING: The observation which I think it necessary to make on what has fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman who has just sat down, will be very brief, as he has nearly dismissed altogether his other objections to the Bill, and has confined himself specifically to the absence of any controul on the part of his Majesty over the funds to be applied to the education of this young Prince. Now, I apprehend, that the first step we have to take is, to ascertain if it be the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to come over and take up his residence in this country. In that case, undoubtedly, the money is to be paid immediately to his Royal Highness, and is to be at his disposal. But, suppose his Royal Highness should determine to continue to reside abroad—I can assure the Right Honourable Gentleman, that neither I, nor my Honourable Friend have the means at present of proving what will be his actual determination---but suppose his Royal Highness should determine to continue to reside abroad, it will then become the duty of his Majesty's Ministers. before they sanction the issues in question, to take care that such arrangements shall be made as may insure the application of the money to the purpose for which it has been voted by Parliament. In neither alternative, therefore, can I perceive any disposition, either on the one hand to tear the child from the parent, or on the other hand to render it imperative on the parent to reside in England. What causes may exist to induce his Royal Highness either to close or to continue his residence abroad I know not. But while it would be harash to make a return to this country on the part of his Royal Highness a condition of educating the young Prince, here is every temptation to him to do so, and at the same time a security to the country, that if his Royal Highness shall not return, the money voted by Parliament will not be misapplied. With respect to the propriety of educating this young Prince in England, the Right Honourable Gentleman allows that in the first instance, he was taken with the notion of it. So were my Right Honourable Friend and myself. The only difference between us and the Right Honourable Gentleman is this—that after more mature deliberation we perservere in our original opinion, while the Right Honourable Gentleman departs from his. But we are told that this will establish a dangerous precedent. I do not say that unhappy events may not on some future occasion bring other children of the Royal Family into the same situation in which this Royal Prince is placed; but every occasion of that nature will require a separate consideration. What we have now to deal with is the case before us, and all that we have to inquire is, whether it is proper in that case to do what it is now proposed to do. I am convinced that there is not any Honourable Member who will believe, that should his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland be induced to return to England, the increase in his expenses, occasioned by transferring his residence from a country in which he has probably few calls upon him, to a country in which he will probably have many calls upon him, will be more than compensated by 6,000*l.* a year; considering also that in that sum will be included the expense of educating his son. I do not mean to say that the whole of this money will be expended upon the education of this child during the first or second year immediately succeeding the grant. I do not contend for any such a point. for I consider the vote to be making a provision for a whole minority. In the early years of this minority, the sum might perhaps exceed the actual amount of disbursements on account of the education of the child, but at the age of fifteen or sixteen, the sum will be less, rather than more than necessity will require. But undoubtedly I mean that the grant, according to the most careful calculation, is equal to the whole object, of educating the child, and it is not right to come year after year to Parliament to revise such a grant; and in taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I am convinced that 6,000*l.* a year cannot be viewed as an extraordinary grant, or as any thing that can have a covert purpose beyond what is the declared object of the provision. Undoubtedly it is the purpose to give to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland the option of returning to England without encountering any embarrassment in superintending the education of his child. Whether, on the other hand, it is not the Duke of Cumberland's pleasure to return to this country, is a subject upon which, as I have before said I can give the House no information. The grant will fully provide for the education of the child in England; and considering the whole extent of the minority, it will not exceed the average of yearly expenditure. For my part, I must confess myself utterly unable to discover what there is in this proposal that deserves to be stigmatised as so dishonest, so unfair, and so disgraceful a proceeding. Undoubtedly it may be aaid, that it would have been more straight-forward if the Government had ascertained what would be the Duke of Cumberland's decision; and by deferring the measure we might have been able to state his royal Highness's determination; but on the other hand, it cannot be said that the grant is, in any sense of the word, extravagant. If the Duke of Cumberland were to be restrained to reside in this country, I am persuaded that the sum is below, rather than above the necessities of the case; and considering the extent and number of years it is to cover, it is not more than what is absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of the education. The Honorable Member opposite (Mr. Tierney) says, that there are few precedents of a Ministry coming upon Parliament for the provision of a child at so early an age, and that the country was not called upon to make similar provisions for the children of his late Majesty. But the younger branches of the royal Family, in the last reign, were living under the same roof with their father, and were in immediate succession to the Crown. This makes an essential difference in the cases. At present, I need scarcely say that the King has no expectation that the branches of all his brothers should be supported by him. All the other brothers have separate means of maintenance, and the Duke of Cumberland is one to whom you have denied the means of defraying his own expenses, or of providing for his children. When motives are imputed, I do not know how I can do more than merely deny them. I can only say, that I am conscious of no such motives as have been attributed to those who have brought forward and supported this measure. When the proposition was stated to me, it appeared fair and reasonable. One object of educating the young Prince in England appeared to me of the highest national importance and to forward that object of national importance we are now providing the means, in as unexceptionable a manner as the difficulties of the case will admit.

(To be Continued.)

Highest and Lowest Temperature on the Earth's Surface.—M. Gay Lussac has stated,—1. That in no place on the earth's surface, nor at any season, will the thermometer, a few yards above the ground, and sheltered from reflections, reach the 114°.8 of Fahrenheit. 2. That, on the open sea, the temperature of the air will never attain the 87°.8 of Fahrenheit. 3. That, the greatest cold in the air has been—58° of Fahrenheit. 4. That, the temperature of the ocean never rises above 86° of Fahrenheit.

Remarkable Auroral Arch on the 19th March.—A very beautiful auroral arch was seen in Edinburgh on the 19th March, between 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M. Pollux and most of the large stars of the Great Bear were included in it. It extended both to the east and west horizon, and passed as far to the south of Orion's belt as the length of the belt itself. The arch, which passed over that zenith, was widest there, (about the breadth of Orion's belt,) and became narrower as it approached the horizon; but about 20° above the western horizon, the arch bent towards the north, and at the place of bending, the auroral light contracted, and was more intense. The light was for a long time perfectly steady; but when it began to break up, it exhibited the irregular motion of the aurora. The usual aurora appeared at the same time in the north, but formed no connection with the arch now described. The barometer stood at 30.4 inches, and the thermometer at 30° Fahrenheit.

Refrigerating Salt.—If we mix 57 parts of minute of potash, with 32 of muriate of ammonia, and 10 of nitrate of potash, a refrigerating salt will be produced. This salt, put into four parts of water, and quickly agitated, will make the thermometer descend from 20° to 5° below zero, in Reaumur's thermometer.—Vauquelin, *Journal de Pharmacie.*

On the Pectic or Coagulating Acid.—This new acid has been discovered by M. H. Braconnot, and receives its name from πεκτις, *coagulum*, in consequence of its resembling a jelly or gum. It is found in all vegetables. It is sensibly acid. It reddens turnsole paper. It is scarcely soluble in cold water, but more so in hot water. It is coagulated into a transparent and colourless jelly by alcohol, by all the metallic solutions, by lime-water, water of barytes, the acids, muriate and sulphate of soda, and nitre, &c. It forms, with potash, a very soluble salt, consisting of 85 parts of lead, and 15 of potash. This salt has the remarkable effect of communicating to large masses of sugar and water the property of gelatinising, which renders it of great use to the confectioner. M. Braconnot, in this way, prepared aromatised jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless, and agreeable to the taste and the eye. He also made, with rose-water, coloured with a little cochineal, rose-jelly of exquisite taste. —*Ann de Chim.* ton. xxviii. p. 173.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLING SKETCHES NO. 1.

AFTER having maintained a correspondence with different individuals in Russia, and read various accounts of the inhabitants of this country—I mean the real Russians—I determined to make them a visit, that I might judge of their character myself. Before setting out on my journey I was familiar with the words of Coxe, Tooke, Porter, Wilson, Clarke, Lyall, Cochrane, and many other authors of more ancient date, as well as those of a number of continental writers. The difference of opinion—nay the contradictions—of these authors led me quite into a dilemma, from which I saw no prospect of extricating myself, except by personal observation. Being an individual of some rank, and having received numerous letters of introduction to the highest families of Petersburgh and Moscow, I, of uoc-rse, was, immediatelyon my arrival at the former city, invited to the first society—the beste ducated and most politecircles. I never associated with the *lower classes* of the nobles, who, I am informed, are nearly upon a par with our farmers—not our gentleman farmers—with respect to their manners, but not half so intelligent. Had I wished to associate with them for the sake of gaining information, it was impossible, because they, in general, only speak Russian, and I only speak English and French. I can say little of the clergy, the merchants, or the peasants, from personal observation, though I learned much respecting them from different friends, whose long residence in Russia gives great weight to their opinions.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I shall at once proceed to my memoranda.

The voyage to Russia, which was of three weeks' duration, afforded no matter worthy of detail. We were highly pleased with the magnificent granite pier which forms the mole or harbour of Cronstadt; but, as we approached it, the yells of a Russian, whom they were flogging on board the *Potash*—a kind of floating custom-house formed out of a dismantled vessel—called our attention, and led to melancholy impressions as we landed on the quay. The uncouth figures of the Russians—with long beards, heads like mops*, wide flowing coats bound with girdles, wide trowsers, and linden shoes or loose boots—riveted my attention. The bare-headed workmen, in their shirts bound round the waist and hanging over the trowsers, seemed to me still more singular, though I could not but remark convenience. On approaching the common Russians, a peculiar odour, mixed with that of garlic, seemed to issue from them, and was most disagreeable, and at times highly offensive. Scarcely had I reached the town when green-sellers present ed bunches of leeks, onions, turnips, and carrots for sale. After having been fed chiefly on salt beef and bread for some days, and having acquired a voracious appetite, I was ready to devour any kind of vegetables, and therefore I purchased a bunch of turnips and another of carrots, but I found them excessively bad, being hard and without relish. Salted cucumbers, which I then thought food for swine, detestable prunes, pickled apples, and kvass with lumps of ice in it, and served up in wooden ladles, which I at the time found evry unpalatable, were next presented; and all seemed ominous of but poor fare in Russia. On reaching one of the inns, however, which is kept by a Scotchman, I was served with delightful coffee, and immediately was sensible that few individuals in Great Britain known what good coffee is. I sallied forth and wandered over Cronstadt, surveying its public works, its quays, batteries, canals, docks, hospitals, barracks, churches, streets, &c.; all of which have been described by a number of authors. The batteries seemed to possess no real strength, and the dismantled fleet was rotting in the men-of-war's harbour. Indeed the ships have never been used, nor are they capable of being used. The Russians do not yet know enough of ship building though Peter the Great taught them; nor are they acquainted with the manner of seasoning the wood—so as to acquire an available fleet, had they the command of the Atlantic ocean. Yet Russia most foolishly wishes to become a great maritime power with all her disadvantages; and though her fleets, however numerous they might become, could be blocked up in the Baltic, the Euxine, the Caspian, and the White Sea. The strength of her navy is not worth calculation, nor will the powers of Europe, especially Great Britain, suffer it quietly to be augmented. Russia, with all her overbearing insolence—and notwithstanding her gigantic strides in knowledge—is still dependent on the talents of foreigners for her present rank. Take all the foreigners from that country, and she would soon relapse into her former barbarism. She could not stand of herself for a single hour, because she possesses no stamina of a well organized government, founded upon the knowledge, the policy, the virtue, and the morality of her administrators, or the real worth of her people. Her sovereigns have long been aware of this circumstance, and have most prudently employed foreigners in the most important stations; as ministers counsellors, generals, admirals, engineers, mathematicians, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, &c. &c. &c. At this moment how many of her chief officers are foreigner! Are not her fleets commanded by Englishmen? That of the Baltic by Admiral Crown, and that of the Black Sea by Admiral Greig? And, as Dr. Lyall mentions, until lately, were not the three chiefs of the three medical departments—the civil—the military—and the naval, all Britons? How many of her great officers in the campaign of 1812 were foreigners, or of foreign extraction! as Barclay de Tolly, Bagration, Wittgenstein, Sacken. But some of these are already silent; and although Russia still possesses many intelligent officers, perhaps she has not one who is capable of moving or manœuvring "great masses of men" especially during engagement. Her immense army would, therefore, become unmanageable were it beyond the frontiers, and intended the invasion of Europe. Russia is, in fact, a most powerful ally to any of the other powers of the Continent, who can guide her armies, supply their wants, and furnish funds for the prosecution of war. But she is incapable of finding money to pay her troops in foreign countries, though she can readily

* It is true that the Russian peasantry when their hair is to be cut, have their heads covered with a bason, and that the barber is guided in his operation by its edge. As the Russians seldom thin their hair, it generally becomes exceedingly thick and bushy, and when curly, exactly like a mop.

produce men to be paid by the power whose cause she may have espoused. Such are my impressions after having spent nearly a year in the North and having acquired much information from a variety of sources. But this is anticipating myself, therefore I must resume my memoranda.

Heartily tired of Cronstadt, I embarked on board the steam-boat, and after a delightful passage, in fine weather, and enjoying charming views of the coasts of the Gulf of Finland, reached a species of quay opposite Mr. Baird's iron-foundery, where the numerous passengers landed. I had held conversation with a number of individuals of the motley assembly, especially with respect to the utility of the steam-pocket. Perhaps no case has yet occurred where the advantages of steam-navigation are more apparent, than in that between Petersburgh and Cronstadt. Formerly, when the wind was even favourable, but not strong enough, the voyage occupied nearly a whole day—when it was adverse, a day or two—and when stormy, it was not undertaken. In the last case, persons very generally were at the expense of hiring a carriage to Oranienbaum, and from thence, a distance of eight miles, they crossed to Cronstadt—thus expending some pounds. But the foreigner, who reached Cronstadt from some distant country, and was anxious to arrive at Petersburgh, when the wind was adverse for the passage, was accustomed to hire a boat to Oranienbaum, and a carriage from thence to Petersburgh; and as he at once became the subject of Russian deceit and rapacity, he generally expended some pounds, in addition to many vexations, before he gained the residence of the Tzars. In our days, except in a great storm, one steam-boat leaves Cronstadt and another leaves Petersburgh daily; and the voyage, which very rarely exceeds three hours, has been performed in two hours and a half. So much for scientific improvements in this golden age of knowledge, and its dissemination.

By advice of a friend, in place of proceeding to enter Petersburgh by land, I hired a boat and sailed up the Neva. The weather continued fine—the sun shone with great splendour—and the sky was cloudless, as we glided along in an elegant boat, which was rowed by a couple of tawny, coloured Russians, whose voices kept time with their oars, and whose music resembled a species of howling and bellowing, although they sang in concord and although the modulations were regular. Having sailed about half a mile, the new Russian capital with golden summits, with the history of which I was already familiar, burst beautifully upon the view. I was spell-bound at the sight, and by my order the boatmen ceased their exertions. The English granite and magnificent quay, backed by a row of beautiful palaces and houses—the immense admiralty with its glittering spire—the truly gigantic Imperial palace—a fine pontoon bridge across the beautiful and transparent Neva—the Marine and Naval hospitals of stupendous size—the enormous massy Academy of Arts—the Academy of Sciences—the College of Mines, &c. &c. besides crowds of other edifices, of all the colours of the rainbow, composed the scenery which I now beheld, and formed one of the most splendid and glorious scenes I have ever seen, or, indeed, which can be seen. I exclaimed, is this the capital of those who are so often-called the "Barbarians of the North?"

My attention being solely engrossed in contemplating these objects as they changed their appearance with our progress, and in meditations on the advancement of Russia from her but recent state of barbarism, I was almost sorry when we reached the landing-place at the English quay.

I was soon comfortably lodged in one of the inns kept by an Englishman, which I found very expensive, and I spent some weeks in the examination of the city and its most interesting object: having been previously provided with the best guides for a traveller—the works of Storch, Svinin, and James, to which were added the Northern Summer of Sir John Carr, Coxe's Travels, and Clarke's Travels. I could add little to the descriptions of Petersburgh which have been already given, and therefore shall only allude to my general impressions. This capital has been called the fairest city of the world—and apparently with great judgement. Its splendour far surpassed my brilliant conception inspired by books. The magnificence of its spacious streets—its fine boulevards—its quays, canals, monasteries, and churches, golden spires and domes—the enormous size of its noble edifices—the generally chaste style of its Italian and Greek-Italian architecture—the deep, limpid, and majestic Neva flowing between them—together with the immense variety of colours on every hand—form a most fascinating spectacle. On a charming day I took my seat in the boulevard of the Admiralty, and was highly delighted at the *show* of so many elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, and of numerous beautiful carriages which passed. I was continually asking myself whether, in reality, this was Petersburgh—and the people, the representative of the "*ferocious barbarians of the North*,"—the real Russians? I would exclaim, they are not—cannot be—until some passing long-boarded uncouth native reminded me of my mistake.

However, I soon discovered that the Russian character, in its purity, was not to be seen at Petersburgh, and on that account I curtailed my intended time of residence, with the view of proceeding to the interior. Being furnished with a number of letters of introduction to some of the nobles, I was at once associated with the highest society, and I must say, that I was quite delighted with my reception. Numerous invitations to daily open tables, *soirées*, concerts, balls *conversaziones*, masquerades, theatres, and parties of pleasure were all extremely agreeable, and my time was passed most charmingly between them and inquiries. I ought to mention, that I am one of those travellers whom Dr. Lyall would class among the *favoured*; whose pictures of society are partial, and only relate to the flower of the Russian nobility; for though I had opportunities of mixing with those of inferior rank, I did not associate with any of them. In the parties where I was, I met cabinet ministers, generals, admirals, governors, princes, counts, barons, *high excellencies*, and excellences beyond number, and especially officers of the army, and a few of those in the navy. I will honestly and fairly confess that I was delighted with the manners of the Russians, and their conduct towards me as a stranger. Their affability, their politeness, their courteousness, and the hospitality quite charmed me. The unaffected, graceful, condescending, and liberal manners of the ladies altogether fascinated me, though I was dead to all other charms; for beauty and elegance of figure do not often present themselves among them. Here, though I entered a house a perfect stranger, I generally left it, as if I had been one of the most intimate friends of its master, or one of its inmates. Here, I found a freedom of speech, characteristic of the continent, which pleased my taste, and which put me at my ease on all occasions: circumstances extremely agreeable to a traveller. How much more easy, elegant, and refined are the manners of the Russian ladies than those of Great Britain or Ireland! They dress more elegantly too, because they follow the most recent Parisian fashions; their garments are generally of sufficient extension to cover the body, while they admit of graceful motion, but few of them sport their legs, and still fewer their ancles—perhaps because, for the most part, they are clumsy. They spare no expense in decoration. Silks and satins of the most gaudy colours, plumes of feathers, splendid jewels, the most delicious perfumes, and a profusion of *rouge*, are all called to aid the *setting-off* of the few natural charms of the Russian ladies; and, generally speaking, they have great need of artificial ornament, and wide flowing robes, to impart charms which Nature has denied, and to conceal their general inclination to *embonpoint* or already existing rotundity. I was highly pleased with their society, as a stranger, but their notions of morality seemd too loose to accord with my stern ideas of propriety. I saw not one whom I could have married; and strange to tell, it rarely happens that an Englishman espouses a Russian, notwithstanding so many of our countrymen reside in Russia, and some of them associate a great deal in Russian society.

So much for the Russians at Petersburgh: let us now turn to our countrymen there settled; the chief part of whom are merchants, but live like noblemen. They have splendid houses, fine horses and carriages—keep good tables—have excellent wines; and withal are extremely hospitable, a circumstance which is easily explained without supposing, as has been done, that in this they only copied the Russians. Provisions and wines are, comparatively speaking, cheap, as well as the expenses of an establishment. Like all other travellers I frequently dined at the *English Club*, where I passed many pleasant hours with my countrymen, and at a very trifling expense; and where I met travellers from almost all the nations of Europe, who had been introduced by their friends.

I was a regular attendant at the Exercise-House, where his Imperial Majesty Alexander examines some troops almost every morning, and was astonished at their fine appearance and excellent state of discipline. The reviews which frequently took place in the great area before the winter-place, were to me a high source of amusement. The excellent condition of the Imperial Guards, horse and foot, as well as of the artillery, altogether surprised me. Such troops can rarely be seen any where. It is but proper

to mention, however, that we see the *élite* of the whole Russian army at Petersburgh: and they form regiments of which every nation of Europe might be vain.

I could not but remark the power of despotism in the arrangement for these reviews, and the ease of the different manner in which things are carried on in Britain. Suppose King George were to wish to have a review of troops once a week at Charing-cross, and were to order the communications by the Strand, by Cockspur-street, and by Parliament-street, to be shut up by means of ropes, and guarded by the police and *gens d'armes*: would he be able to effect his purpose beyond a single time? The voice of the public would rise omnipotent, and prevent its repetition. But in the north things are differently arranged. The greatest thoroughfares are shut up time after time at Petersburgh, and although all complain of such a nuisance, still the practise is continued, apparently because *it pleases the Emperor* and because a review in the great place before the winter palace has something in it extremely Imperial. But no free-born individual—no Briton can be long in the north without discovering the immense value of freedom—of *civil* liberty; for in Russia there is complete religious toleration.

Having seen all the curiosities of Petersburgh, and being satisfied that it was not the place to know the Russians, I determined to proceed to the ancient capital. One of my friends greatly hastened my departures, by telling me that the Russian historian, Karamzin, says, "*He who has been at Moscow,* [illegible] place in [illegible]r days I [illegible] to be the [illegible]rriage was [illegible]es, which [illegible]ill-looking, [illegible]rably, and proceeded interrupt- to adjust to put to his sheep- across the horse in place of stirrups.

All the novelties on the line of road between Petersburgh and Moscow have been treated of by travellers, and to the greatest of them, the *military colonies*, Dr. Lyall has devoted a pamphlet; therefore I shall pass them over in silence.

I had read many accounts of Moscow, and had formed some correct ideas of it from the plates in Lyall's quarto, but the reality surpassed all my imaginations. I was no longer surprised at the enthusiasm with which this author describes it, and now was persuaded that the warmest of his descriptions fell below the reality. I could now also duly appreciate the ardent pride, the proud contemplation of the French, when they beheld this splendid city at their feet, and the immense satisfaction—however delusive—of Napoleon, when he had reached the goal of his ambition—Moscow, *Mother Moscow* (Mat Moskva, as the natives call it)—Moscow with gilded cupolas, the holy city, at the sight of which the peasants, and even many of the nobles, do reverence by crossing themselves and bowing many times. Regarding Moscow I have nothing to add to another ample—indeed too ample—descriptions. My remarks shall be confined to the environs of this capital, which have never been well described in English—or rather, which have never been described at all—and to the customs and manners of the natives, with whom I purposely associated a great deal.

Having been favoured by a friend with a letter of introduction to the Countess Orlof-Tchesmensky, I lost little time in calling at her palace in town, or rather at its extremity, but was mortified to learn that she had already gone to one of her estates, sixteen miles from the city, to pass the summer. I determined to proceed thither, and a carriage being hired, in three hours I was at Ostrof, and met with a very polite reception, an invitation to dinner, and a proposition in the mean time to examine a part of her Excellency's famous stud.

I shall commence my descriptions of the envirous of Moscow, by an account of Ostrof.

(To be Continued.)

THE FAMILY JOURNAL.—No. V.

April Fools.

THERE is not a holiday, or a public custom, which I do not like to maintain, provided it be one made for every body. Though a bachelor, I have my pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. Christmas is not Christmas without mince-pie. We always keep May-day at Bowering-Park: St. Valentine (charitable go-between!) enables me to give pleasure to any interesting face that I happen to meet, and that I may never be able to meet otherwise; and on the day before us, I make fools of half a dozen of the most sensible and good-natured of my acquaintances; for I never venture on the stupid. I do it merely *en passant*, and to preserve a custom. A *hoax* is too long and treacherous. Pretty women are those I like to make fools of; and if they do not make a fool of me in return, I am disappointed. It loses me my revenge. The provocation should be given [illegible]merely, quietly, prieny. What follows, may be more elaborate. The long embassies, on which the uninstructed send one another for cobler's oil and pigeon's milk, are what I cannot approve of. The common joke of calling the attention to something not to be found, is better; and may be turned to good account. But, in the hands of wit and good-nature, any thing may be turned to account. A reputation for spirit and good-humour, mixed with a certain real regard for those whom a man plays upon, will enable him to do all in triumph. There is Tom Nevile, who can snap a horse-shoe. Every body knows, that Tom, for all he is such a tough junior, would as soon break his own heart, as cause any body he loves an affliction. For which reason, he may play what pranks he pleases. I have known Tom, upon the strength of a common joke about *tides* and *tulips*, make April fools of all the pretty women of his acquaintance. To one he would say, "Have you seen my tulips?" and upon her turning round to look, salute her in the name of the season. Another he would ask to help him "plant his tulips;" a third, if she would have some "double tulips," &c. But there is a manner in these things, which mere wit cannot attain to. The lady must be given to understand, by a kind of magic, and in the twinkling of an eye, that she would neither be wise nor amiable in resisting, and yet that kisses are not regarded by the operator as vulgar things, or to be given to every body.

But I shall be getting into May instead of April. Would it had been April or May, or any other season, provided we had been old acquaintances, and good-nature have stood me in stead of address, when those two eyes turned upon me, that I saw at the concert at Sir J. L.'s The strings of her waist caught one of my coat-buttons; and there looked round upon me—such a face! I shall never forget it,—so alive, so cordial, so intelligent, so refined, so every thing. If any body ever saddens it, I hereby inform her that she has a Honeycomb for her champion. I apologized for the involuntary detention of her, but lamented the necessity of undoing it; upon which, without uttering a word, she said a thousand things by the mere turn of her countenance, and all the best-natured and properest in the world.

The making April fools appears to have once trespassed beyond its bounds, and become a standing joke in the time of Swift. It was called a Bite. Rowe produced a comedy on it, which did not succeed. Such jokes are not calculated for any thing continuous. Swift, writing to an acquaintance in Ireland, says, "I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson; it is a new-fashioned way of being witty, and they call it 'a bite.' You must ask a bantering question, or tell some damned lie in a serious manner, and then she will answer or speak as if you were in earnest: and then cry you,—'Madam, there's a bite. I would not have you undervalue this; for it is the constant amusement in court, and every where else among the great people; and I let you know it, in order to have it obtain among you, and to teach you a new refinement." *Swift's Works Vol. XI. p.* 12. *8vo. edit.* 1801. Swift practised it himself, and so did his friends the ministers. Becoming tiresome by its commonness, Steele wrote a paper in the Tatler to put it down. He makes us laugh, however, with his specimen.

Scene.—"*White's Chocolate House.*" *Enter* PIP, TRIMMER, *and* ACORN.

Ac. What is the matter, gentlemen? what! take no notice of an old friend?

Pip. Plague on it! do not talk to me; I am 'voweled' by the count, and out of humour.

Ac. Voweled! pr'ythee, T[illegible] mean by that?

Trim. Have a care, Har[illegible] shew your ignor[illegible] will 'bite' you w[illegible] thes[illegible] wits.

Ac. Bite me! what do yo[illegible]

Pip. Why do you not kn[illegible] nay, you are in the right on[illegible] would learn it only to defend [illegible] against men of wit, as one would know [illegible] tricks of play, to be secure against the cheats. But do not you hear, Acorn, that report, that some potentates of the alliance have taken care of themselves, exclusively of us?

Ac. How! Heaven forbid! after all our glorious victories: all the expense of blood and treasure!

Pip. Bite!

Ac. Bite! how?

Trim. Nay, he has bit you fairly enough; that is certain.

Ac. I do not feel it——How? Where?"

There is all the difference in the world between an every-day lie of this nature and an April joke. The one is for all seasons, and becomes fit for none. The other is transient, and may be looked for; and we must pardon it if it bite us, like the insect that lasts a day.

Perukes of King Charles the Second's Time.

IN the perplexity of not knowing what articles to select from the journal, I have come to a resolution, with regard to the minor ones, of opening our quartos at random, and taking the first that presents itself. In these *Sortes Honeycombianæ*, I cannot but regard it as a gallant omen, that the first paper I lit upon was a copy of verses by Dick Honeycomb, on the perukes that flourished in his time. I have written them out with much the same veneration, with which the peruke itself would have been taken out of its box, had it survived to the present age. But see the changes of this world! That which was

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once the airiest of head-pieces, is now the symbol of gravity. It is to be seen only on the heads of judges, or on those other preparatory ones which maintain so inflexible a countenance in certain windows in the inns of court. The only third instance I can call to mind, is that of a Mayor of Garratt, whom I encountered one day, when a boy, leading his processional splendours up the road to Kennington. "There is nothing secure," as the Parisian said, when he lost his toothpick. On the stage, the peruke is now a burlesque. I confess I wish it were retained in comedy. There are passages in Farquhar and Hoadly, of which we cannot have a proper taste without it. Some are obliged to be altered in consequence, and are much the worse for the alteration. Garrick, in the first scene of the Suspicious Husband, used to make a sensation with holding up his two perukes, the one he had worn all night raking, and the fresh one brought in by his servant.—"Why, how like a raking dog do you look, compared to that spruce, sober gentleman! Go, you battered devil, and be made fit to be seen." [*Throwing his wig to the servant.*]

Ranger now throws a cocked-hat; which is a very different business. The wig, tumbled, and jaded, and out of curl, was the representative of the night. It brings the table with it, the rakery in-doors. It was one of the company. The cocked-hat may have done something coming home; encountered a watchman. or been knocked into a gutter. But this is a poor part of the matter. The wig was high and genial. Besides, the hat is all night in an antiroom, and has no pretensions to be be-devilled. The French understand the faculties of perukes and other patrician personages better; and will not commit Louis the Fourteenth, even in a serious drama, without his wig. Comedy, being founded on the manners of particular times, implies a necessity of cos.ume; for which reason there is no comparison between the performance of one of Moliere's plays in France, and
greve's or Farquhar's in England.
in the former instance, is like a
of the actual times of the Gramm
It is a world of perukes, t
gallant shoe-leather; a
"*Mascarille.* Favour these g
with a slight apprehension of the
Madelon. Terribly fine, upon
Kate. I have never inhaled a b
ed odour.
Mascarille. And this? (*Holding down his peruke.*)
Madelon. Quality every inch of it. The sublime is touched there deliciously.
Mascarille. You say nothing of my plumes. What do you think of them?
Kate. Divine to the last degree.
Mascarille. Do you know the *brin* cost me a louis-d'or? It is a passion I have for knowing no bounds in expense, in cultivating the beautiful.
Madelon. I assure you we sympathize in that matter. I am desperately sensitive in all my apparel. I cannot endure any thing, even an understocking, which does not come from the most scientific hand.
Mascarille. (*Crying out on the sudden.*) Oh! oh! come now, softly. It is not fair. Gad damme, ladies, this is very bad usage. Upon my soul, I have to complain of it.
Kate. What is it? What's the matter?
Mascarille. Two of you at a time! It is really too much. Right and left against one poor heart! No, no; it is not fair: it is contrary to the law of nations. I'll cry murder; I will, upon my soul.
Kate (*to Madelon.*) It must be confessed he has a very particular way of putting things.
Madelon (*to Kate.*) He has an admirable turn of wit."

These *exquisites* of Moliere would tell well on the English stage even now, with the help of the proper costume. The dress and the people are co-existent. I wish I had Cibbers's Apology by me, to give his account of the wig which Colonel Brett bought of him. The audience were as much in love with it as the Colonel. Cibber used to have it brought in by chairmen in a sedan, from which he handed it forth with great ceremony, the spectators clapping as though it had been a lady. One almost fancies, that if the Colonel had been off from his bargain, the wig would have brought an action against him for breach of promise.

Perukes had their conveniences, and have done something for posterity. We owe to them a pleasant variety in our recollections, the distinct marking out of a particular period, and the poetical caps of Prior and Pope. If a periwig was hot in the wearing, it must have been delicious in the taking off. The hot head, poetical or fashionable, must have rioted in its basin of water. The baldness of a lover is not so agreeable to ones imagiuation; but fashion reconciles every thing. In the scene above-mentioned, Garrick stood bald-headed, while comparing the two perukes; yet Ranger was one of the characters in which the ladies most admired him. The illustrious authors of the French Encyclopædia, in an article of becoming length and solemnity, on the manufacture of wigs, (to wit, fourteen folio pages and upwards, the double columns of which appear like somany periwigs with full bottoms) inform us, that the first person who appeared in a peruke of this kind, was the Abbè De La Riviere. They might have added, that the custom (as my ancestor has informed us) originated in a compliment to Louis the Fourteenth, whose fine head of hair, when young, it affected to imitate. On this account, the first perukes were
The colour varied according
lifetime, and must b
Two or three of the lines are very rough; but Dick could write softly, as the reader may see by the rest. The satirists of those times, till Dryden ran ease and strength together in one fine mass of fusion, thought occasional roughness fitted for their purpose; or at least, a robust carelessness, that gave hard hits with an air of contempt. Some of Butler's verses, cramming their words and thoughts close together, acquire a sort of dignity from their scorn of the melodious. They rattle their consonants and elisions as if the vowels were not worth taking into the account. Donne's ruggedness, in the preceding age, appears to have arisen from a theory about satire, equally ensuitable to verse and to the English language. It was an imitation of the Horatian style carried to excess. But in these, ruggedness is turned to its proper purpose of strength and variety, and looks like the knots in polished wood.

In the concluding paragraph I have omitted twenty lines, in which my ancestor runs riot in similes. Besides the images retained, he compares a wig to the pillory, to a yoke, to a balance (in which the head is found wanting), to the Greek letter Π, to a gibbet, to the Furcæ Caudinæ, to the pillars of Hercules, of Samson, of freemasonry, &c.

Verses on a full flowing Peruke, *by Richard Honeycomb, Esq*, 1673.

Did ever laurel, famed in story,
Cover a man with so much glory,
Or warrant him to look so big,
As that great modern-coast, a wig?
Some Roman ladies wore a front
With hyperbolic friz upon 't;
And we are told of Goths and Scythians
With wigs; but their's were short and pithy ones.
None of the ancients, as I see,
Laid claim to our crinosity,
Or took the breath of the beholders
With hairy torrents down the shoulders,
Melting a dozen scalps in one.
Enough to make a lion run.
The monarch, whose inglorious look
(Having a natural-born peruke)
Gave rise to this great capillation,
Ill treateth sure his gallant nation,
And takes too many pains by far
In seeking such renown in war,
Picking for's head superfluous laurels
In shape of Dutch and Spanish quarrels,
When he must know, that he who claps
Two yards of goats-hair at his caps,
Succeeds once to all the rights
And privileges o' the greatest knights
Reaping such honours from the dead
As never yet invested head,
And may dispense with wit and parts
In vanquishing the ladies' hearts.
To have a little reading, once
Might mark a gallant from a dunce;
Some grammar did not come amiss,
And wit could much exalt a kiss:
But now your man is he who saddles
His head with the great'st hairy straddles,
And all that seprate's wits from ninnies,
Is, "Did your wig cost fifty guineas?"
o-tail'd comet of this age,
ins of beaux turn'd inside out
your scented froth about,
ing brisk on the beholders
airs across the shoulders!
thee we come at beauty's blushes,
through clouds, or Pan through
hes
owe (besides, I fear,
to my perruquier;)
Her fears,
And more
That Jack Hall's wig has set me free.

EPIGRAM.

Toms wedding morn was overcast and grey;
With heavy fogs, which made it cold and damp:
By sitting in a carriage on the way
To church, Toms feet were numb'd, his legs were cramp'd.

In conversation he the time beguiled;
But still his teeth as well as tongue wou'd chatter;
He grinn'd most ghastly, when he thought he smiled;
And talk'd of trifles, which are now no matter.

But amongst other things he said, "my love,
'Tis bitter cold—I hope a little sun
Will bless our nuptials;" and then look'd above,
To see if Sol his shiv'ring limbs wou'd shun.

Janes thoughts were wholely bent on married life,
Wishing the dull day and road much shorter,
Mistook the word, and though not yet a wife,
Said "my dear, I'd rather have a-*daughter*."

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